THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

The Deadlock in the Provisional Court

By George W. Missemer

Duty of the 'Average' American

Party Politics Still Rule Peking

By Lawrence Impey

Yunnan, a Land of Opium and Bad Money

By Tsao Lien-en

Settling Disputes in the Silk Trade

By Paul K. Whang

The Kidnapping of Madame Borodin

評論報 密勒氏

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1927

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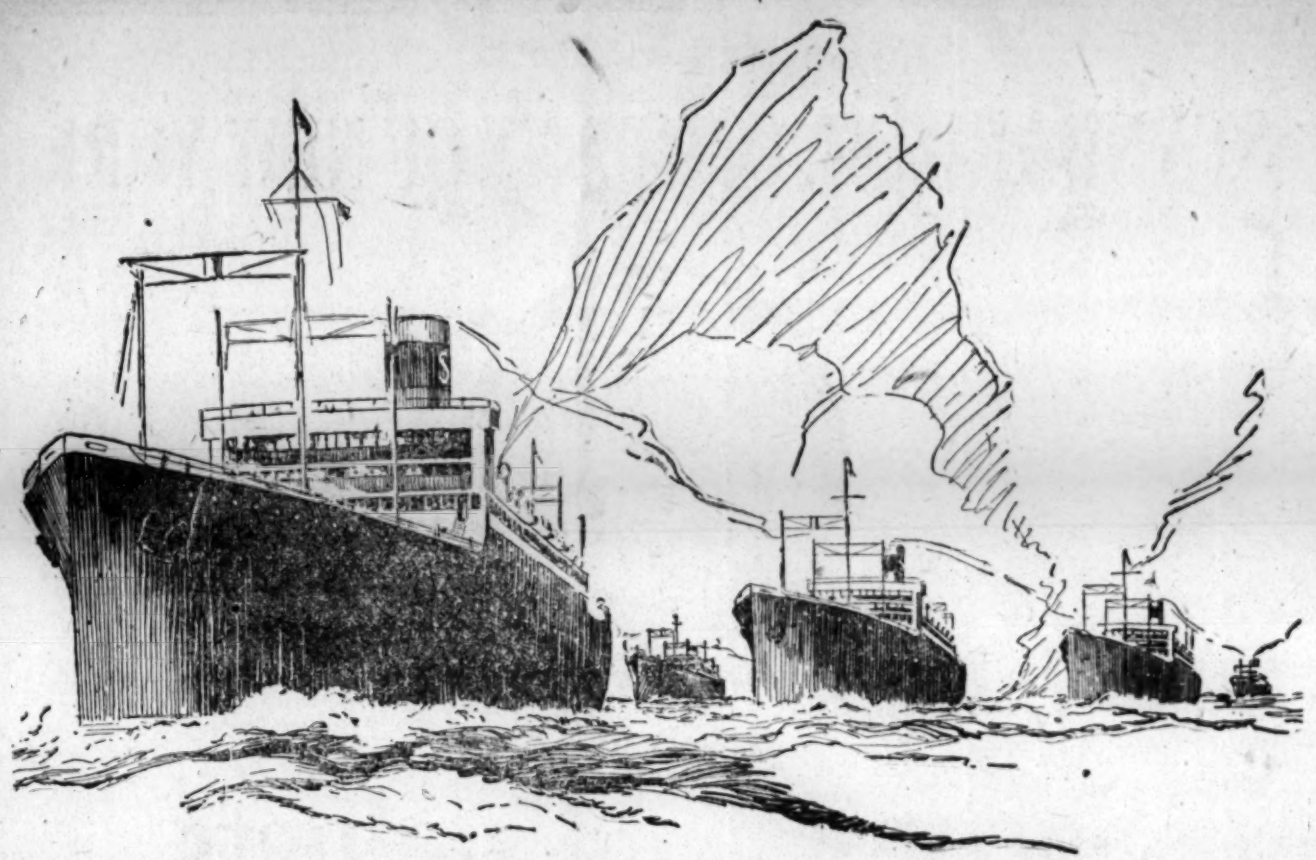

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THE DUTY OF THE 'AVERAGE' AMERICAN

THERE ARE approximately 12,000 American citizens residing in China, exclusive of some 1,200 American citizens of Chinese race who reside chiefly in Hongkong and Canton. Of the 12,000 American residents of China, some 7,000 are adults, men and women, the remainder or 5,000 being children. This editorial is addressed to the adults, not the children: At the present time the Americans residing in China occupy a peculiarly difficult and trying position due to the fact that while America is a party to the old treaties which were negotiated many years ago, nevertheless American policy toward China is quite different from that of other Powers which have territorial concessions in China. At the Washington Conference the American Government tried in every way possible to induce the Powers to meet China's demands for treaty revision and succeeded to a certain extent. A great deal was done at the Washington Conference to re-establish China's administrative and territorial integrity. For example the foreign postal agencies were withdrawn; unauthorized troops stationed in China were withdrawn; the Shantung case was settled to China's satisfaction, and in general the foundation was laid for improving China's international status. The Washington Conference failed in two important respects in meeting China's wishes. These failures pertain to tariff revision and extraterritoriality, but in neither of these failures was America responsible. Tariff revision was held up for over four years because one of the Powers, France, refused to ratify the Washington Treaties and revision of extraterritoriality was delayed largely on account of conditions in China, none of the Powers wishing to forego protection of their nationals so long as China was an armed camp with irresponsible militarists dominating the land and over-riding the Chinese laws, courts and constitution. Now, in view of the fact that China is giving promise of early unification, the American Government is taking steps to meet China's desires. Secretary Kellogg has announced his willingness to revise the Sino-American Treaty and of more importance a measure was introduced and nearly passed the last session of Congress which was intended to effect a complete revision of the Sino-American Treaty pertaining to Tariff control and Extraterritoriality. The only difference between the intentions of Congress and the State Department is that Congress, being nearer to the American people, desires to go further than the State Department. But regardless of this difference, there can be no misunderstanding of America's intentions in respect to China.

ON THE WHOLE, American policy toward China in connection with the present situation, has been generally good. America has sent

a naval and marine force to Shanghai for the purpose of protecting the lives and properties of the 5,000 (including refugees from the interior) and more American citizens now residing in Shanghai. These forces, up to the present, have been quartered on the American ships at anchor in the Shanghai harbor. In case the situation at Shanghai should become worse, it is possible that these sailors and marines may be landed *inside the boundaries* of the International Settlement for protective purposes. But by no stretch of the imagination could this be interpreted as an aggression upon China, for just as soon as China became settled again these forces would be returned to their ships and taken home. America wants no Chinese territory and American policy since earliest times has been predicated upon the hypothesis that American interests in the Far East would be best served by a strong and independent China that would be master within her own household, capable of protecting herself against foreign aggression. and dealing with all foreigners on an equal basis. Some may term this altruism or humanitarianism, self-determination, or whatnot. We term it plain common sense, for as long as China is weak and disorganized and ignorant, the country is always bound to be a prey of more aggressive neighbors and any resulting conflict in the Pacific growing out of the weakness of China would be certain to drag America in. Therefore American policy toward China is both good sense and good business, for a strong Nationalist China would certainly be a better customer for American products than a weak and disorganized China, and a strong and unified China would be a better neighbor than a weak disorganized China.

AMERICAN RESIDENTS of China may differ on details, but they are united on the fundamentals of American policy as stated in the foregoing. But the American residents of China are harassed by all kinds of influences, business and social. There are some American businessmen who have close affiliations with the Japanese and there are others who have close affiliations with the British. Some Americans, influenced by non-American propaganda, think that America should follow a 'pro-British' policy and others think we should follow a 'pro-Japanese' policy. Now the truth of the situation is that the Americans resident in China should follow a *pro-American* policy. All of us are naturally influenced by our daily associations, which is quite natural because we are constantly meeting all kinds and manners of persons who give us their views and urge upon us certain lines of actions. The absence of an American owned and edited newspaper in Shanghai makes the American position more difficult both for the Americans and the non-Americans, for obvious reasons. But despite this the average American citizen, men and women, and the American organizations, particularly the Chambers of Commerce, should be able to keep their feet on the ground and realize the fundamentals of American policy. It does not make any particular difference in the long run whether the British, the Japanese, the Russians, the French or anybody else, from a local standpoint, approves or disapproves of American policy toward China so long as the Chinese approve of it, for our relations here are essentially with the Chinese and all of us would have to go home shortly if the Chinese unitedly decided to cease doing business with us. If Washington can't keep our relations with Great Britain, France, Japan, Russia, and the rest of the world on a friendly footing, then there is little which any American residing in China could do to remedy the situation. Therefore, the duty of the 'average American' in the present crisis should be to keep the essentials in mind and support our officials who are doing everything possible to interpret our policy to the Chinese and keep our two countries on a friendly footing.

'DANGEROUS THINKING' IN CHINA

ELSEWHERE in this number of *The Review* appears an article reprinted from a recent issue of the *Japan Chronicle*, British paper in Kobe, which about hits the nail on the head in connection with this matter of 'Bolshevik' propaganda in China. The editor of the *Chronicle* makes the excellent point that if there is so much to this matter of 'Bolshevik' propaganda in China, then why in the world don't the Powers appropriate a lot of money and start a counter-propaganda? In other words, if all of the troubles now existing in China between the so-called 'Nationalists' and the Powers, are due to the machinations of the Soviet propagandists and advisers, then it should be a comparatively simple matter for the Powers to employ other and equally skillful persons to conduct a counter-propaganda that would completely overwhelm the Bolsheviks and drive them out of the country. Of course the answer to this is that Bolshevism is not the fundamental factor in the present China situation—despite all of the propaganda which has been spread by the newspapers with the idea of creating that impression. Mr. Lloyd George, leader of the Liberal Party in Great Britain, emphasized this point in an address in the House of Commons early last month when he declared that, *"There is a real danger of our getting diverted by all this talk about Bolshevik interference—by all this Red obsession. I really do not know as between the Reds and the 'see-reds' who are the most mischievous, but I think on the whole the latter. There is no doubt that the Bolsheviks do not like us, but our Ministers do not like them. But the movement in China is not a Communist or a Bolshevist movement. It is essentially a Nationalist, and nationalism and Bolshevism do not go well together. When Russian nationalism wakes up that is the end of Bolshevism. The Chinaman is not a Communist."*

NO INTELLIGENT person familiar with China would dispute the fact that the Soviet has had much to do with the Chinese Nationalist movement, or that the Russians have spent a considerable sum of money in China in this connection. But by no possible stretch of the imagination can all of the troubles which the Powers have had in China be attributed to the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks have been able to ride into popular favor in China because they had sufficient intelligence to recognize the Nationalist movement for what it really was and is—a perfectly natural manifestation of Chinese patriotism. When all the rest of the world was damning Sun Yat-sen and his Kuomintang Party, the Russians came in at the crucial moment and assisted the Chinese in organizing their military and political campaigns against the Northern militarists and also against the Powers from the standpoint of treaty revision. This sort of thing is not new in China: Americans and Britons in China were just as active in helping the Chinese patriots against the Japanese following the presentation of the Japanese Twenty-one Demands of 1915 and in the Chinese patriotic movement for the redemption of Shantung following the Paris Peace Conference. To be perfectly correct and honest in our thinking, we must admit that the present Chinese patriotic or Nationalist movement really had its inception in the anti-Japanese movement

which swept this country during and following the World War. And we were all solidly with the Chinese at that time. Now, the Chinese, having accomplished their ends in respect to the Japanese, naturally turn toward the British. The Americans, generally speaking being pretty much in the same boat with the British from the standpoint of the old treaties, are not now quite so enthusiastic as they were in 1917-1918-1919, but this time it is the Russians who chiefly are helping the Chinese in the accomplishment of their ambitions. But this time, as previously, the essential element in the situation is Chinese Nationalism and not Bolshevism.

CHINA has always been the 'happy hunting-ground' of the propagandist. Christian missionaries through preachings and teachings and publications have labored in China for centuries. At the present time it is estimated the American people alone contribute approximately $24,000,000 a year to China for the support of missionary, philanthropic and educational work, and in addition to this there are the vast sums which are spent in China in business propaganda—advertising of soaps, motor cars, machinery, toothpaste, patent medicines, cigarettes and whatnot. Therefore if propaganda is the 'whole thing' in China, why has it been possible for the Bolsheviks to come along at a late date and turn China upside down with a comparatively small amount of money and effort? The reason for the alleged success of the Bolshevik propaganda is to be found in the fact that the Westerners have misjudged the China situation. They have not taken seriously, and are only beginning to listen seriously to the demands of the Chinese for a changed economic and political status in the world. Someone recently made the apt remark that you can't appeal to a man's soul when he is hungry, which expresses the situation precisely. The Chinese are hungry both from an economic and political standpoint and all of our propaganda falls to the ground as long as this situation exists among the millions of the Chinese. Thousands of Chinese laborers are blindly struggling for a betterment of their economic condition. They have learned that men doing the same kind of work in Japan, America and Britain, receive better pay and enjoy more of the luxuries of life than is the lot of the Chinese laborer. There is no more sense in labeling the Chinese movement Bolshevism than there was in labeling the recent coal strike in England as a Bolshevik movement. People react in pretty much the same way when their stomachs are empty, regardless of whether their skins are white or yellow. Bolshevism has become a very convenient term for labeling any movement with which we do not agree, but in the long run common sense usually prevails as it is bound to do ultimately in China.

NOW NECESSARY TO CHANGE THE 'TECHNIQUE'

A MISSIONARY residing in one of the interior provinces now controlled by the Nationalist Government, recently wrote to a friend in Shanghai regarding the situation prevailing in his district and in this connection made the significant statement: "We have to learn an entirely new technique in dealing with the Southerners." Commenting further on this point the writer said, "Locally we have felt the result of this conflict in a change in attitude toward us and our work. Where formerly we were rather tolerated, we are now being begged to remain and carry on our work. . . . . You will find the Southerners much different from the Northerners. The Northerners are as polite to us as they have to be, but they respect treaties and protect us and our property. The Southerners care nothing for our 'sacred rights' of property, but are most human and generally lovable, except the Communists, whom you laugh at and agree with. When the Northern soldiers are back in their pay, they loot the people. The Southern forces loot their own generals, as they did in.....the other day. Northerners are quartered on the people; Southerners in temples, schools and churches.....If my family were here now, I should not send them away and I am writing the Bishop asking for their return." This letter, which was written from one of the large cities (neither Hankow nor Canton) which has been under the control of the Southerners for a considerable period, gives an excellent idea of the change which has taken place in a considerable section of China and indicates the change which foreigners must make in their methods of dealing with the Chinese under the new conditions.

HERE'S ANOTHER example: A few days ago, following the occupation of Ningpo by the Nationalist forces, a foreign woman missionary was returning to Ningpo by steamer from Shanghai. Knowing that the steamer was likely to be crowded she had made her reservation early in order to be assured of a berth. As she expected the boat was crowded and several Chinese were unable to obtain staterooms. Being able to understand the Chinese language, she happened to overhear a conversation between two young men who were particularly 'wrought-up' because they had been unable to obtain accommodations for their familes. One of them pointed to the room occupied by the missionary and called attention to what he considered to be the unfairness of things in general when foreigners were given accommodations on Chinese-owned boats, and the Chinese themselves had to sleep on cots in the hall. The other Chinese agreed with this statement, but added that the situation complained of, that is, the granting of preferred position to the foreigners would pass away 'after the Nationalists got into control.' At this point in the conversation the Missionary lady intervened and explained to the Chinese how it happened that she had been able to obtain a stateroom. "I was given a stateroom," she explained, "because I knew several days in advance that I was returning by this steamer and made my reservation early." Then she voluntarily offered to relinquish her cabin to two of the Chinese ladies who were accompanied by small children, and despite the protests of the Chinese she did just that. She moved her baggage into the hall and insisted that the Chinese women and children occupy the stateroom, which they finally did. When the boat reached Ningpo the next morning, the Chinese were profuse in their thanks, assisted the foreign woman in getting her baggage ashore, and next day called upon her with a number of presents to show their gratitude.

THE LESSON in this experience is that one foreign woman, being able to speak the language, and being able to appreciate the significance of a difficult situation, had taken advantage of it to establish her position in respect to her Chinese associates on a new basis. She did not have a very comfortable bed on the ship, but she did prove to a considerable number of Chinese that all foreigners were not 'grasping devils' and when the Chinese realized the situation they reciprocated the kindness

immediately and they showed their appreciation in a practical manner. It is quite possible that should a serious situation develop in Ningpo that might become menacing to the foreigners, that they probably would be the first to help the person who helped them. This certainly disproves the oft-repeated statement by foreigners that the Chinese do not appreciate kindness or generosity, for nothing could be further from the truth than this. The Chinese, being the most human and natural of human beings do appreciate generosity and friendliness and they are always quick to reciprocate and this applies to the Cantonese just as much as it does to the Northerners. There is a radical minority among the so-called Nationalists, who would like to kick the foreigners out, but this group *is in the minority* and their influence would shortly become negligible if the foreigners would appreciate the new situation and change their methods, or at least their technique, in dealing with the situation. We appreciate the fact that it is difficult to teach an old dog new tricks, or to put it another way, we appreciate the fact that there are many foreigners residing in China who are going to have a most difficult time adjusting themselves to the new situation. But the thing has to be done regardless of the difficulty, and that's that, for the Chinese of today are of an entirely different breed from those of the preceding generation. The reason for this should be perfectly obvious, because we ourselves have been largely responsible for the change due to our western education and the western things which foreign commerce and contact has brought to China.

THE KIDNAPPING OF MADAME BORODIN

A FEW DAYS ago Madame Borodin, wife of the Soviet adviser to the Nationalist Government at Hankow was traveling from Shanghai to Hankow on a Russian steamer the Pamiat Leniana, flying the flag of the U. S. S. R. But when the steamer docked at Nanking, now under the control of the Fengtien General, Chang Chung-chang, some of Gen. Chang's White Russian mercenary troops went aboard the ship and kidnapped four Russian passengers, one being Mrs. Borodin and the others being couriers or clerks employed in the Russian diplomatic service in the Far East. After being detained in Nanking at Gen. Chang's headquarters for a time, the prisoners were sent under guard to Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung Province, where they are still being held. Gen. Chang countenanced this action on the part of his Russian soldiers because of his antagonism toward the Nationalist Government at Hankow with which Chang is now in violent conflict. Gen. Chang hates the Nationalists because the Nationalist armies are on the point of driving him and his Fengtien troops out of the Yangtsze Valley. He hates the Russian advisers attached to the Nationalists because he knows that they are helping in the campaign against him. Most of the foreign newspapers on the China coast have derived considerable enjoyment out of Gen. Chang's escapade largely because they sympathize with Gen. Chang in his campaign against the 'Bolsheviks,' but in taking this attitude they overlook the fact that Gen. Chang himself employs approximately 5,000 Russians in his army, not as 'advisers' but as actual fighters, something which the Nationalists have not yet been guilty of. The incident also has other elements of seriousness. If Gen. Chang is able to 'get away' with this high-handed action, then we will say in all seriousness that all of the foreign women in China should be gotten out of the country as quickly as possible, for if Gen. Chang and his brutalized Russian mercenaries are permitted to get away with this action then there is nothing to prevent him and them from seizing the wives of other foreigners whom they may have cause for disliking. If, for example, the manager of the Standard Oil Company or the British—American Tobacco Company at Nanking, should by any chance offend Gen. Chang, what is to prevent him from adopting the same methods that he has adopted in the case of Madame Borodin, who is, in fact an American woman due to her birth and long residence in Chicago. Gen. Chang Chung-chang, the Fengtien tupan of Shantung certainly has made an unenviable place for himself in the modern history of the Chinese revolution. In the report on Extraterritoriality, which was largely written by Mr. Silas H. Strawn, there are a number of cases cited where Gen. Chang Chung-chang has taken the law into his own hands and has discredited China in the eyes of the world. No less than three prominent Chinese newspaper editors have been executed because they dared to write something against this Fengtien warlord and in addition to the editors, he also caused the execution of the Chief Judge of the Shantung Supreme Court. When we think seriously of these actions and of the more recent seizure and detention of a foreign woman traveling alone on a river steamer, then we are inclined to be glad, from the standpoint of immediate protection, the British troops are here and to wish the American marines were also out on the front lines defending us against this modern Chinese 'throw-back' or 'hang-over' from feudal times.

Shanghai Now a 'Happy Hunting Ground' for the Correspondents

That the leading newspapers of the world are appreciative of the importance of the present situation in China is indicated in the large number of correspondents representing leading newspapers of the world who are now in Shanghai, or have been here recently, investigating the situation. Among the 'specials' who have been sent here recently may be listed the following:

Sir Percival Phillips, *London Daily Mail;* Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, *London Daily Telegraph*; Thos. Grant, *London Daily Mirror*; Ariel Varges, *International Newsreel, N. Y.*; Arthur Ransome, *Manchester Guardian;* Frederick Moore, *New York Times;* Thomas Steep, *New York Herald-Tribune* Glenn Babb, *Associated Press of America;* Miles W. Vaughn, *United Press Associations;* H. Francis Misselwitz, *United Press Associations*; C. J. Ketchum, *London Daily Express*; Paul Wright, *Chicago Daily News;* James Seeback, *Fox Film Corporation*; Nordahl Grieg, *Tidens Tege*, Norway; *Berlingske*, Denmark; *Dagens Nyheter*, Sweden; Erich von Salzmann representing a syndicate of German papers; L. N. Wilson, *North-American Newspaper Alliance*, N. Y.

Then in addition to the foregoing, there have also been here correspondents of leading French and other German newspapers, whose names are not available. Then last but not least there are the local Shanghai correspondents for such newspapers as the *London Times, Westminister Gazette, Chicago Tribune, Baltimore Sun, Christian Science Monitor, Chicago Daily News, London Daily Mail, New York Times, Manchester Guardian, London Daily Express,* important papers in Australia and so on, all of whom send messages regularly. It may safely be stated that regardless of how the situation in China develops, the cable companies will come out on top, for they have been loaded down with press messages for many weeks and the end is not yet.

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Party Politics Still Rule Peking

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

THERE have been not a few changes made and decisions taken in Peking during the past fortnight, yet still the onlooker at the game of politics here in the north has a distinct sense of the unreality of it all, due presumably to the fact that in spite of the steady success of the Cantonese, the Mukden party steadily refuses to see the error of its ways or to put forward a definite programme which can compete with the nationalist propaganda of the south. Just as the refusal of Sun Chuan-fang to support Wu Pei-fu in his defence of Hankow caused the loss of the whole Yangtse valley, so the lack of mutual understanding between Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Tsung-chang has led to the victories of the Cantonese which have enabled them to threaten Shanghai and Nanking; while even this dual threat has not brought about unanimity of outlook on the part of Chang Tso-lin and the lesser militarists who might have been expected to support him.

Differences Between Yang and Chang

The points of view of even the Marshal and his chief-of-staff, Yang Yu-ting, seem to be very different, for while Chang Tso-lin has decided opinions on the subjects of Bolshevism, Communism, and Cantonese nationalism, Yang Yu-ting is reported to be maintaining communications with the south in the hope of coming to an understanding, and has even gone so far as to state in public that he is not opposed to Communism as long it is of the Chinese variety. As a matter of fact there has been little but confusion worse confounded here in Peking since the commencement of Chinese New Year, and the trouble started as it usually does in China, over finances. The Mukden headquarters was badly in need of funds to enable them to tide over the period of festivities, and Sir Francis Aglen, the Inspector General of Customs seemed the obvious person to help them out of their difficulty. But suggestions as to a loan floatation based on this, that or the other security did not meet with Sir Francis' approval, and Chang Tso-lin was finally forced to look elsewhere for a source of supplies. An application to the Japanese for a loan was unsuccessful, and a plan was then drawn up and submitted to the British whereby their government should stand security for the floatation of paper currency or bonds to the amount of twenty million pounds sterling. As far as could be ascertained, there was no precise security mentioned for the amount of this floatation to be thus guaranteed by the British, and it appeared that the Mukden regime hoped for such unprecedented confidence to be shown in their integrity merely because they were at the time engaged in a so-called struggle against the Bolsheviks, though the said struggle has even yet hardly got beyond the fulminations on paper stage.

The Dismissal of Aglen

How far the one event is connected with the other it is impossible to say, but the fact remains that just at the time when all efforts to obtain a foreign loan had failed, the mandate dismissing Sir Francis Aglen from his post as Inspector General of Customs was promulgated. This event occurred immediately before Chinese New Year, and there was therefore no time for its effect on the financial situation to be estimated, but as soon as festivities were over and the money exchanges reopened it was noticeable that there was an immediate slump in Chinese Domestic Loans, prices dropping as much as twelve points and the bonds being unsaleable even then. The foreign powers were naturally apprehensive as to the security of the different foreign loans based on the Customs surtaxes, and protests both official and unofficial were lodged with the Waichiaopu, but at the same time it was generally realised that as the appointment of Inspector General is made by the Chinese government in Peking, purely nominal though that government may happen to be, a mandate of dismissal issued by the same authority must be regarded as valid. At the various legations it was pointed out that although Sir Francis Aglen had done no more than his duty as the head of the whole Chinese Customs in going to Hankow to investigate the conditions under which the Cantonese were collecting and administering customs duties amounting to nearly half the customs revenues of China, the situation relative to his dismissal was so involved that any satisfactory solution of the problem through outside action seemed impossible.

Peking's Two Governments

Meanwhile the two different forms of government in North China as exemplified in the Ankuochun headquarters of Chang Tso-lin on the one hand and the Waichiaopu of Wellington Koo on the other, continued to function in different directions, though as a matter of fact the latter was and is entirely dependant on and subservient to the former. In the Waichiaopu a series of negotiations were being held with the Japanese with regard to a new commercial treaty between the two nations, while at the same time Sir Miles Lampson and Dr Koo were discussing the terms for the return of the British Concession in Tientsin. Only the briefest of communiques have been given to the public in either case, but as usual in China there have not been lacking those soi-disant well-informed persons who pretended to disclose to the ready listener the gist of both negotiations. In the first case it was stated that the Japanese came to the treaty table desirous of obtaining an agreement somewhat similar to that which they endeavoured to obtain during the Tariff Conference; and in return for a favoured nation clause which should admit their goods on the lowest Washington Treaty taxation basis, while penalising British and American merchandise with a luxury rate of duty, it is believed that the Japanese delegates were prepared to discuss the abolition of extraterritoriality and the surrender of their concessions in China. Well-informed sources say, however, that Wellington Koo and his confreres replied that these two conditions were practically in the grasp of the Chinese already and were therefore of no importance in the negotiations, but that what the government wished to obtain as two of the terms of the treaty was (1) the rendition of the Liaotung Peninsula, and (2) the redemption of the South Manchurian Railway under the terms of the original agreement.

How far this account is accurate only time can show, for while the negotiations are continuing neither party is likely to disclose their hand, but it can safely be predicted that vital though their commercial relations with China are the Japanese will do anything in their power to avoid concluding a treaty on terms which would be so disastrous to them.

While all this has been going on the Ankuochun headquarters has being carrying out negotiations on its side with regard to internal politics, and with special reference to the military situation. The lack of finance has rendered the buying over of generals on a large scale impossible, for the proceeds of the 2½% Customs Surtax based on the Washington Treaty are not yet to hand, so the Mukden party has had to content itself with the gradual movement of troops southward into Honan while at the same time endeavouring to avoid any clash with Wu Pe-fu or his subordinates. As a matter of fact the southern advance has been so gradual in its nature that the first Fengtien forces have only just crossed the Yellow River at the time of writing, some fortnight after the first move was ordered, while on the other front down the Pukow railway internal dissensions have been of such a character as to lead to the total collapse of Sun Chuan-fang and the subsequent Cantonese advance upon Shanghai and Nanking.

The Shantung Situation

The super-tuchun of Shantung, General Chang Tsung-chang, has several times visited Peking to confer with his nominal superior Chang Tso-lin as to the political and military situation, and the result appears to have been that the Ankuochun decided to let Sun Chuan-fang sink before throwing him the life-belt, in the hopes that his provinces would then fall into their hands. It is very difficult to say how far this attitude is dictated by Chang Tso-lin himself, and how far it is the result of the influence exerted in his counsels by his chief of staff, General Yang Yu-ting. The latter made several interesting pronouncements in the course of an interview granted to the writer the other day, and from the sum total one derives the impression that Yang is by no means so opposed to the Cantonese regime as is Chang Tso-lin. In the first place he stated that an understanding was only impossible so long as the Cantonese retained their Russian advisors, and later on he remarked that he was not opposed to Communism as long as it was Chinese and not Bolshevik in its origins. In fact it seems as if it was only the continual Soviet menace in the north on the Mongolian and Manchurian borders that kept the Ankuochun from negotiating some kind of an understanding with the Cantonese, thus throwing the weight of both parties against foreigners in China. So keenly do the Mukden party feel this danger from Russia that General Yang Yu-ting said in reply to a query that although the question of the dismissal of the Soviet ambassador from Peking had not yet been considered, it might arise in the not distant future. As Chang Tso-lin said when interviewed a week or two ago, "Bolshevism is the enemy of China, and a far greater one than any of the so-called imperialistic powers. For six years now he had been engaged in combating their menace to his country, and his efforts had culminated in 1926 in the dismissal of the Soviet ambassador Karakhan from Peking. As the Red threat was mainly directed against British interests in China, and indeed in Asia in general, it appeared that the most

The Deadlock at the Provisional Court

BY GEO. W. MISSEMER

THERE is no gainsaying the fact that every time some privilege which foreigners in China have been enjoying is abrogated, a twinge runs down the foreign spine. Thus it was several years ago when the foreign post offices were abolished, and thus it is now that, since the beginning of this year, the Mixed Court has gone out of foreign control and has been metamorphosed into a purely Chinese court under the title of the Provisional Court.

When, during the recent postal strike, there was a short break in the service, certain foreigners seriously suggested that the foreign post offices should be re-established, and, should the military disturbances around Shanghai by any chance cause a short cessation of the work of the Provisional Court there will doubtless similarly be suggestions that the Consular Body should once more take control of the court. But these, it may be mentioned at once, are vain hopes.

Among the criticisms that one has heard of the Provisional Court is that foreigners are being discriminated against, in that foreign civil cases are not being heard; also that the work of the court is moving more slowly than under the old regime. With a view to clearing up these matters and to secure information on the Court generally, the writer sought out Judge Y. S. Ziar at his offices in the Chekiang road tribunal.

"No, there is by no means any discrimination against foreign plaintiffs," said Judge Ziar emphatically. "The situation merely is that there has arisen a dispute between the Judges and the Consuls regarding matters of etiquette, and also other matters in connection with the terms of the rendition agreement, and as we thought it unseemly to have any dispute in public, we decided to postpone the holding of the court until these points in dispute can be amicably arranged. As a matter of fact negotiations are progressing nicely and we hope to start the hearing of foreign cases during this month or next."

It may be mentioned in passing that among these civil cases are a huge batch of rent cases where foreign landlords have been unable to proceed against the tenants owing to the fact that the civil side of the Provisional Court has not been functioning.

"By the way, Judge, where did the ideas for the costumes worn by the Judges and the lawyers come from. They remind one of a play in Shakspeare," playfully commented the interviewer."

Judge Ziar explained that the Provisional Court costumes are the same as those used in all the Chinese courts. After the Revolution in 1911 a Presidental mandate was issued appointing a committee to decide upon the costumes to be worn not only by court officials but by officials in the entire civil service. The costume adopted at that time has been in use ever since.

"What is all this fuss about British lawyers objecting to wearing the court costume?"

"We consider the British attitude somewhat unreasonable," replied Judge Ziar, "and besides the Chinese law is plain: "*All* lawyers appearing in court are ordered to wear it. As regards the British contention that in their own court only British lawyers are allowed to wear the British court gown, that is all very well. That is their law and this is ours. The British say that their law does not allow them to wear their gowns except in their own court. That may be true. But I have never heard that there was any law forbidding them to wear the costume prescribed in some foreign court, in this case Chinese, when they appear in it."

Does the appeal court sit at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs?" the interviewer asked.

"No," replied Judge Ziar, "the Appeal Court has not yet started to function, but when it does it will sit in this same building, in Court room No. 2. It will probably start operations beginning of next month. The Appeal Court is divided into two divisions, the same as the Court of First Instance, civil and criminal. Three Judges will preside over the Appeal Court, and in such cases where the rendition agreement provides for it there will be a foreign deputy to sit with them. Criminal cases involving a sentence of imprisonment of more than one year or civil cases involving a sum of more than a thousand dollars may be appealed. Lawyers may argue their clients' cases the same as in the lower courts,"

"The principal criticism I have heard of the court," said the interviewer, "is that it is working more slowly than the Mixed Court, what do you say to that?"

"We realize it," replied Judge Ziar, "but if you move your belongings from Carter road to Bubbling Well road you will require some time to 'find' yourself. Do not judge us too hastily. Give us at least six months."

"Is some of the delay caused by the many remands that are allowed?"

"Yes, that is so," replied Judge Ziar, and a good many of these remands are, under the existing circumstances, unavoidable. Let me explain. Under the terms of the rendition agreement a complainant has the right to ask for a deputy of his own nationality. It frequently happens that the case, when brought into court by the police usually on the day following the occurrence, comes before a Judge sitting alone, or with a deputy of some other nationality than that of the complainant. In the very nature of things the case has to be remanded for a day on which that particular deputy sits. Then another point to be borne in mind is that at the morning sessions, only the petty or 'police court' cases are heard. If the sentence to be imposed is more than one year then the court sitting in the morning is not competent to hear the case and it must be set down for a special hearing in the afternoon.

"So there are no appeals for cases where the sentence is less than a year or the sum in dispute less than a thousand dollars," suggested the interviewer.

"Yes, there is an appeal of a kind," replied Judge Ziar. But the appeal does not go to the Appeal Court. It simply is reheard by a Judge sitting in another court at a later date."

The interviewer had in mind to ask the Judge one more question, but on second thought decided that it was not an appropriate matter for a Judge to give an opinion on. But it may be stated that there is a consensus of opinion among those who have watched the old Mixed Court and the new Provisional Court in operation that, as regards criminal cases, the sentences now being imposed are severer than under the old regime,

Opinion among the American legal fraternity as to the efficiency of the court is somewhat divided. The American business community is, naturally, dissatisfied with the present state of affairs, as they are unable to bring suits against Chinese customers who have defaulted on their payments, due to the deadlock on foreign civil cases referred to in the foregoing.

When one merchant was asked as to what American merchants generally think of the court, he replied: 'I'd hate, to tell you. When this man was informed that some of the American lawyers have a high opinion of the court, he replied. "Well, then, they must have Chinese clients as plaintiffs."

That sums up the situation among the American lawyers rather tersely. Those whose business lies mostly among the Chinese are rather inclined to give the new Provisional Court a good word. But sevaral lawyers whose business is mostly with foreign firms are very much dissatisfied. Their clients are altogether helpless. Debtors snap their fingers at their foreign creditors under existing circumstances, and if reports are correct, many of them plan to leave the jurisdiction and thus evade payment, as soon as there are signs that the civil side of the court will begin to function.

However, as Judge, Ziar stated in the foregoing the present delay is not the fault of the court, and furthermore it is not fair to pass judgment until the court has had a chance to demonstrate what it can do.

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logical thing which the British could do would be to support him in his present endeavour to establish a stable government in Peking in opposition to the designs of the Cantonese regime in Hankow."

Has Mukden a Platform

As a matter of fact this is the first time that the writer has heard any sort of political platform put forward by the militarists, and if Chang could only live up to it by eradicating some of his semi-bandit subordinates and giving the country some semblance of good government and justice, so that commerce and agriculture would have a chance to revive, he might make himself President or anything else he pleased, with the support and approval of all classes save those of students and the politicians. But as it is the militarists have become so thoroughly hated by reason of their extortions that the so-called nationalist Cantonese party has been enabled to conquer more than a third of China in but a few months. How the provinces which they have occupied feel under the repressive and Cheka-like policy which has been adopted by the south remains to be seen, but if Eugene Chen and Chiang Kai-shek had the statesmanship and the courage to throw overboard their Bolshevik advisors who are pushing them along the path to destruction and come out with a truly nationalistic programme of unity for China there can be no doubt that within six months they would sweep the country, and party politics in Peking would be a thing of the past.

Peking, March 11, 1927

China and The Missionaries

(*From The Chicago Tribuue*)

THE course of events in China offers some amusement for the cynic observer of mankind. Recent months have marked the steady advance of the military and political faction with which missionaries and Y. M. C. A. workers have been most sympathetic. Yet now we see missionaries and Y workers in full flight for the treaty ports and the shadow of the imperialist guns. In the interior cities missions have been raided, missioners stoned, and rescued, only to be sent under guard to one of the concessions which certain insistent missionary opinion has demanded shall be abolished.

Yet the present situation was about as safely predictable as anything can be in China. The Christian general, Feng, whom missionary opinion approved, was notoriously supported by Russia and went to Moscow when his army lost Peking and fell back upon its Mongolian base. The Cantonese, whose titular leader and inspirer was the late Sun Yat-Sen, had the sympathy of this school of missionary opinion as true patriots and republicans, seeking to crush British imperialism and create a modern republic free from foreign oppression. But the Cantonese party had the closest relations with Moscow. Its army had Russian "advisers," and its success in its northward advance has been effectively aided by an active propaganda the methods of which are drawn obviously from bolshevik sources. In short, the recent success of the southerners inevitably carries with it an increase of the prestige of Moscow and of its active influence, and if, as is likely, it is followed by the return of Feng and his party in the north, the influence of Moscow will be still further extended.

That this influence will be friendly to the Christian churches in China can be hoped for only by men and women deliberately shutting their eyes to the tenets of the Marxian philosophy which are taken seriously by the communist party in control of Russian affairs. To the communist religion is the opium of the people, drugging it with dreams of unearthly compensation and resignation to the oppression of capitalism. The young radicals who are so active in the modern movement preach that the mission work is a hypocritical disguise for imperialism, the wooden horse in which the foreign devils enter China. As the southern advance has swept northward the anti-foreign movement has broadened and intensified, and while its most sensational assaults have been directed at the British, it has become more and more evident that the discrimination cannot last.

The emphasis on anti-British propaganda is easy to understand. The foreign politics of the Soviet republic, in spite of its jargon of proletarian internationalism, is indistinguishable from that of the Czarist regime and it is bent on breaking British influence in China and elsewhere. It will deal with the rest of the foreigners by the way and eventually, but the first objective and the chief is British prestige and privilege. That, we think, is why the British government is taking the Chinese situation with increasing seiousness and at last has begun to send considerable naval and military forces to China. It is not merely the danger of foreigners caught in China, nor even the increasing threat upon the concessions and treaty ports, that concerns Great Britain, but the growing likelihood that the civil war in China will end in the domination of Moscow in the far east.

That this will be favorable to Christian missionary activities common sense ought to repudiate. We are not discussing here what our American policy ought to be or whether the expulsion of the American missionaries from China ought to have an important bearing upon that policy. Perhaps all foreigners ought to get out of China. Perhaps they will have to. But the present fate of missionaries of many nationalities and denominations is worth the attention of the considerable number of pious Americans who support the missionary efforts in the far east and who have been told by many of their brethren in China that the modern movement in that country is merely an effort of patriots to rid China of greedy commercial and financial exploitation. There has been an admirable religious tolerance in China, as in Japan, which has permitted missionary work, but it is seriously diminished by the extreme nationalist leaders, especially the younger who have come under the influence of Russian and other radicalism. The young Chinese radicals classify the forms of imperialism they propose to destroy as three: Political imperialism, of which Japanese policy is the chief representative; financial and commercial imperialism, led by Great Britain, and religions imperialism, by America. As the situation develops it is not the moderates who gain in power but the extremists, and their temper and opinions harmonize most effectively with the objects of Moscow.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board Improves Shanghai Harbor

The Whangpoo Conservancy Board on Sunday, March 6 conducted a party consisting of members of the Chinese and foreign chambers of commerce, Customs officials and others on a tour of the Shanghai. Harbor, the purpose being to exhibit new improvements which recently have been completed for the mooring of ships. During the tour attention was called to the fact that in 1926 the incoming and outgoing tonnage at Shanghai was 35,700,000 which places the Shanghai port on a par with the leading ports of the world.

What has been done is briefly this. Under the old system, vessels anchored in the centre of the river, leaving a 500 ft. channel on each side. Now all moorings are controlled by the Customs and have been shifted towards the Shanghai shore, leaving a clear channel of 800 ft, or 1000 ft. on the Pootung side. At the same time the line of mooring has been greatly lengthened. Section 9, extending roughly from the O. S. K. wharf to the Shanghai Waterworks is kept clear altogether of moorings for a swinging basin. When the Megantic went out a few days ago, all she had to do was to drop down stern first on the ebb to this swinging basin, put down an anchor and swing. In future no vessel may moor with her own anchor in the stream, but will take one of the moorings arranged by the Customs. These are divided into three classes for big, medium and small sized ships, and without going into elaborate details it may be said that the anchoring is in all cases strong enough to resist the pressure of the strongest typhoon that can blow. Twenty-three new buoys have been provided by the Customs for small vessels, four new ones for medium and four for great ships. But more will be added in due course and it is hoped to extend the scheme in the upper end of the harbour.

Principal Advantages

The advantages of the rearrangement are broadly:—

1. The provision of a wide channel through the harbour in which vessels of the "Empress," "President" and N. Y. K. mail ship types may drop an anchor and swing if circumstances compel them to do so. Under the old arrangement, with the 500 feet channels, it was impossible for them to do this. When proceeding with the tide they had to "carry on" whatever happened. To the Harbour Authority this was always a cause of anxiety.

2. The provision of large swinging basins in the 9th and Upper A Section wherein the largest vessels entering the port may swing without risk of collision. The establishment of these has rendered the task of those manoeuvring large vessels in the harbour infinitely easier.

The provision of means whereby all vessels mooring in the stream may tie up head and stern, and so lie in line up and down stream at all states of the tide. Under the old arrangement many vessels moored with their own anchors, which meant that at each change of tide vessels for a time lay across stream, thereby constituting themselves obstructions to the free passage of vessels under way.

Impressive If Not Handsome

An advantage attaching to the line of C class moorings (for small ships) in the 11th Section may also be mentioned. Moored as they are with single sinkers, large vessels swinging in their vicinity may approach close to the line of moorings without fear of fouling ground chain with their own anchors.

The appearance of the harbour in its lower reaches especially has been immensely improved. It has a workman like air it never had before and the great channel now obtained, if hardly to be called handsome in the bleak and forbidding surroundings of Shanghai harbour, is certainly most impressive and even to the landsman's eye a great gain.

Admiral-General Pih Shou-tseng Seizes the Dockyard

According to a report appearing in the *Shun Pao* on March 16. Admiral-General Pih Shou-tseng, commander of the Allied Chihli-Shantung troops stationed in the Shanghai district, has taken over control of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, the local Government dockyard. Immediately following the taking over of the works, Gen. Pih summoned the directors Kwang Kuo-hua and Chen Zao-fang to a conference, but owing to the absence of Mr. Kwang, General Pih is reported to have seized a brother of the Director, Kwang Kuo-ying.

The taking over of the Dockyard aroused considerable interest among American officials due to the fact that the Dockyard is now engaged in the construction of six gunboats for service with the U. S. Yangtsze Patrol. Owing to the magnitude of the work, a great deal of the material at the Government Dockyard belongs to the United States Navy Department.

Yunnan, A Land of Opium and Bad Money

BY TSAO LIEN-EN

DETACHED from the rest of China by lofty mountain barriers, and situated in the extreme southwest on the border of Burma with Annam to the south, Yunnan, which may be fittingly described as a "hermit province" of China, has managed to evade the attention of the people and the scrutiny of the press. Residents along the China sea coast have cared little for the welfare of Yunnan being too much absorbed in their own problems. Furthermore there poor facilities of communication other than by the French railway via Annam. Thus isolated the Yunnanese on the whole are not as advanced as their compatriots in other provinces. Consequently they have been subjected to misrule probably in worse degree than the provinces to the north.

Born of humble parentage in a little mud village on the outskirt of Yunnanfu, Tang Chih-yao, the presentGovernor of Yunnan like many others of the 'epauletted' profession climbed to power as a result of military training at Paotingfu plus a couple of years in military school in Japan. There is one bright spot in Tupan Tang's career. When Yuan Shih-kai pronounced himself emperor, Tang Chi-yao in company with the late General Tsai Nyoh, was the first to declare war on Yuan. However his zeal for republicanism did not continue as the following will show. One however, approaches this subject with fear for the writer has been told that many a critic, has been secretly taken to the Governor's palace, the Wu Hwa-shan, and there executed in cold blood without due process of law, without notice to the public, and even without accusation of any crime, simply on the charge of the victim's general disagreableness.

Governor Tang Chi-yao

The Luckless Journalist

Not long ago a certain journalist ventured to comment on the fiscal condition of the province and the apportionment of local revenues;and the comment was brought to the attention of the little king of Yunnan who in his fit of anger despatched twenty of his bodyguards to the home of the unfortunate newspaperman. The guards demanded entrance, but as it was late at night the gateman refused them. The soldiers knocked down the gates and nearly beat the editor to death, as a result of which he had a month in the French hospital.

The people in Yunnan generally are poor, the chief reason being the wholesale evacuation of silver from the province into the banks in Hongkong. Where formerly there was plenty of silver in circulation for the demands of trade undue fluctuation in exchange was practically unknown, now, all the silver is deposited to the personal account of Gen. Tang Chih-yao in the banks in Hongkong, the largest amount being inevitably in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The total sum of this illegal accumulation of white metal is estimated at upwards of ten million dollars in terms of American gold. While the writer does not grudge the Governor-General his future prospects of a life of ease in a treaty port, he does feel somehow constrained to pass a few comments on this deplorable state of things. The first great surprise when one enters the frontier of Yunnan is to find that an altogether different kind of money and monetary system is prevailing in a province which owes its allegiance to the Republic of China. However, the allegiance is not irksome since Yunnan has been immune from the sovereignty of the central government since 1916. Indeed, Yunnan has been independent and different from other provinces in the sense that it still retains many weird touches of monarchic misrule and tyranny of the late T'sing dynasty. The silver money, which has been shipped out of the province, has been replaced by paper currency. During the writer's recent visit in the capital and in the bordering cities and villages he never saw a single silver coin. Everyday it was necessary to handle scraps of ten cent and twenty cent notes of a very wornout and filthy kind. With the disappearance of silver and the unqualified introduction of paper currency, commerce has become exceedingly risky, for nobody can tell when it may please Tang Chih-yao to enhance or press the value of the paper notes. The only organ regulating the finance of the province is the Futien Bank, with Governor Tang as the de facto head, and in which his horde of relatives and friends are given positions. There is no legal provision restricting the issuance of the bank-notes, hence the finances of the province may very well be said to be verging on collapse.

The Production of Opium

One of the lamentable things which elicits nothing but horror from a casual visitor is the prevalence of poppy cultivation. The fields in the valley and the rich farms around the villages are all blooming beds of opium plants. It is said that two third of the cultivated land in Yunnan is devoted to opium production while the other one third is devoted to food stuff—rice, maize, potatoes etc. It is almost correct to say that everybody in Yunnan smokes opium. The sale of the drug is public and is encouraged by the authorities. If a friend calls an opium pipe is offered him for a moment's relaxation just as a cup of tea is served in other parts of the country. From the highest officials down to the ricsha coolies, opium has become a necessity to human subsistence. The people as a result are all lethargic and do a little work. On the train from Mengtse to Yunnanfu, the writer was told by the ex-Commissioner of Industry that opium is the chief source of provincial revenue, without which the government could not exist and General Tang would become poor. Governor Tang is the biggest opium smuggler China has ever known. Through some sort of understanding with the French in Annam, many a shipment of opium passes through Haiphong yearly to be transported to Hongkong, Shanghai and other ports of China and also abroad.

The Incident of the Electric Lights

Sometime in the recent past Governor Tang celebrated the 'grand occasion' of his mother's birthday, and ordered five hundred electric lights in different colours be festooned about his palace. But owing to some defect in the electric

plant, the workmen were unable to comply with the governor's wishes. Thereupon the Governor in his frantic eagerness to do homage to his old mother, despatched a company of soldiers to effect the arrest of the disobedient workmen and thereby compel the installation of the desired lights. But by withdrawing the workmen from their work of repair, he forced the shut-down of the whole plant and brought darkness to the whole city as well as the palace. The next day General Tang put the unfortunate soldiers in jail, along with the laborers.

Tang as an Administrator

There is a general misappropriation of talent throughout the province. In Kujeu there is a zinc mine, where the writer was surprised to find that the man in charge to be not a mining expert with knowledge either of the native method or the western method of mining, but an old erudite scholar of the T'sing regime, a Hanlin by title, who delights himself in poetry-writing and peruses Laotse and Confucius. His name is Wu Kuan and it does not require much modern education to realise that a literary genius is unfit to assume the care and control of a purely scientific enterprise such as zinc mining. But he is put in office and kept there for the simple reason that he is a great friend of Governor Tang Chi-yao. It is therefore no wonder that development in the interior has not attained much efficiency.

Like many other provinces Yunnan is harassed by brigands. But the Yunnan brigands are different from their comrades in other parts of the country, there being two distinct kinds, the first being the wild tribal peoples, including the Miaotse, the Lo Lo and, as the writer was told, eighty other different tribes with diametrically different costumes and languages of their own, scattering among the mountain fastnesses. Upon this kind of bandits the writer will not dilate. The second type is what might be very well termed 'organised brigandage,' composed of ex-service men in General Tang' army, who have been disarmed and thrown out of employment in times of peace with the view to curtailing the expenses of the government in order to enable the Governor to remit more to the banks in Hongkong. As these men were not taught a better trade other than manipulating a rifle, they naturally became highway robbers. So all throughout the year there are petty skirmishes between these well organized bandits, grouping themselves in hundreds and sometimes in thousands, and the recognised troops of the province. In some cases, some of these nomadic groups are closely affiliated with the authorities in the military headquarters in the capital, to whom they pay a yearly tribute, and from whom they receive some kind of assistance in return. In fact the second entrance of General Tang into the province after his ejection by General Ku Ping-tseng five years ago was largely due to the assistance of these wandering brigands, and to whom the governor still owes a certain amount of gratitude.

Some Redeeming Features

However, despite all shortcomings Yunnan still has its pride. During the writer's short stay he had the good fortune to attend the tenth anniversary of the Independence of Yunnan, celebrated at the public recreation ground, with a splendid display of soldiers attired in neat uniforms. It will be remembered that it was General Tsai Nyoh, the veteran general in the first revolution, who sent his Honanese troops to Yunnan and compelled Tang Chih-Yao, then a subordinate, to declare independence during the short reign of Yuan Shih Kai as emperor. Therefore Yunnan honors should rightly be accredited to the late Tsai Nyoh. But Tang Chih-Yao has appropriated all to himself. He has outraged history by tearing down the marble archways erected in honour of General Tsai Nyoh, and has built his own. He has also seized upon the idea of a modern device of advertisement, the moving picture. He has engaged the complete staff of the Long Hwa Film producer, a Chinese motion picture Co. from Shanghai, to delineate the past glories of Yunnan, especially the Independence of 1916, which it is claimed, was responsible for the overthrow of Yuan Shihkai's Empire. Large sums of money are reported to have been lavished on the production of the film, which serves no other purpose than to glorify the exploits of the Governor. The beauty spots in Yunnan, its ruins, high peaks, beautiful falls will add to the manifold charms of the screen under production; and in the story proper Governor Tang Chih-Yao in his manufactured glory will rise as a Napoleon of his day

The Suppression of Mutineers

Lost in the fantastic importance of himself, Governor Tang seems to be quite oblivious of the discontent among his subordinates. There have been many mutinies but all have failed and accordingly their heads answered the charges. In September 1926, General Lu Shui-Chang, the Defence Commissioner in the western half of Yunnan, stationed at Talifu and Likiang, declared his independence and was ready for war with General Tang. He had a previous arrangement with General Van Shih-Sung of Kwangsi, whose younger brother, it is alleged, was murdered by Governor Tang while in the latter's employ. It was understood that Generals Lu and Van were to despatch troops at the same time so as to menace the contracted territory of Governor Tang both on the east and west. General Lu did well. He took all the important cities west of Yunnanfu in the course of the month; but owing to some reasons General Van failed to send troops, or reenforcements of any kind. At that time the people in the capital were all secretly hoping that they could finally be rid of the misrule of a tyrant, but their hopes were never realised, for owing to the lack of good ammunitions and firearms, General Lu's forces finally could not match their assailants, who had modern machine guns and field artillery smuggled from France through Annam. However, he hung on for a couple of months, and by the end of November 1926 was driven to Szechuen, following the the captures of Hwaping and Yungpei. Once more Yunnan was restored to Tang Chih Yao.

In January this year it was reported that the military authorities of Kwangsi, Kweichow and Szechuen, all bordering on Yunnan, have formed an alliance to remove Tang Chih-Yao from office by means of military invasion, but before much was heard about this interesting alliance, the political situation in the capital of Yunnan was greatly changed.

The Latest Coup d'etat

There are two important men under Governor Tang Chih Yao, Generals Loon Yuen and Ho Ru-Yu, both being Devision Chiefs with upwards of thirty thousand soldiers each. They were sent out to meet the allied force of Kwangsi, Kweichow and Szechuen, and according to a newspaper report published recently in Shanghai they did not leave for the front but mustered all their forces around the city of Yunnanfu and effected a complete seizure. They demanded wholesale reorganization of the government under threat of violence. Governor Tang, seeing the helpless situation he was in, apparently has yielded to the demand, and has promised among other things: (1) the adoption of the committee system in the government, with committee elected directly from the people; (2) the complete withdrawal of his own defence force outside of the capital; (3) the punishment of officers found envolved in the embezzlement of public fund; and (4) the formation of a special military body to assume control of the province during the interregnum and pending the rehabilitation of the new government.

There is still considerable disturbance in the capital at the present and another recent dispatch in the vernacular press stated that on February 20, the model prison inside of the small west gate was opened up by the revolutionists, with the result that more than a hundred prisoners received some sort of amnesty and were restored their liberties. An official injunction was served on the Futien Bank by General Loon ordering it to abstain from giving and receiving funds during the time of stress, hence there is now a sort of moratorium in progress. The people's Governing Party formed last December in Independence Day, fostered by Governor Tang himself and composed mostly of students was dissolved on demand by the opposing Generals. That there will be a change in the government of Yunnan shortly is certain, but with what consequences, we must await future events.

Shanghai, March 10, 1927.

Dr. Kilpatrick Arrives to Lecture on Modern Education

Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, Professor of the Philosophy of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, has arrived in Shanghai to conduct a series of lectures and discussions before educational institutions in Eastern China, the first lecture being before the Ningpo Association on the subject, "Education for Changing Civilization" on March 15. He is lecturing in China under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Education.

Dr. Kilpatrick is a native of the state of Georgia and a graduate of Mercer University, Johns Hopkins University and Columbia University. After serving as teacher and principal of public schools in Georgia he became acting president of Mercer University, following which he joined the faculty of Teachers College, Columbia University, N. Y. He is the author of numerous books and articles on education particularly the Montessori System, Froebel's Kindergarten Principles, etc. His home address is 106 Morningside Drive, N. Y.

America's Duty in the Chinese Crisis

(*New Republic, N. Y.*)

EVENTS are moving fast in regard to China. Modifications of policy which the Great Powers, only a few weeks ago, were perfectly sure could not be made, are now being offered wtih alacrity. Great Britain has suddenly come forward with an extraordinary series of concessions. She is now willing, Sir Austen Chamberlain says, to have her nationals accept the jurisdiction of such Chinese courts as have been modernized' and to add other tribunals to the list as rapidly as they are brought into accordance with present-day practice. It is agreed that British residents in China may be required to pay Chinese taxes, including the national import tariffs "as and when promulgated." As for the British settlements in the treaty ports, special arrangements are offered in each case for amalgamating them with adjoining Chinese administrative areas, or for otherwise bringing them under native control, provided only that the British inhabitants retain some voice in the management of local affairs. The concessions which are thus offered go far beyond the proposals of the Christmas memorandum. They show a keen sense of the realities of the situation, and the necessity for prompt and drastic action.

But though Great Britain offers the olive branch with one hand, she continues to hold the sword in the other Twenty thousand troops are being rushed to Shanghai. British war vessels are being concentrated in Chinese waters. It is natural, of course that Great Britain, like the other powers, should be concerned about the safety of her nationals and should wish to take every possible step to protect them. The measures taken, however, are in fact not military but political in character. They are intended as a sop to that element in the British cabinet which regards the Chinese, as it does the natives of India, as an inferior people who can be overawed by a show of force. In order to gain the consent of this group, which is not only powerful in the cabinet but represents a strong section of British public opinion, to the conciliatory policy announced by Sir Austen in his Birmingham speech, it was agreed that a force which is far more than adequate tor any purely defensive purpose should be sent to China. Unfortunately, there is grave danger that the one policy will eat up the other. The presence of such large numbers of foreign troops and warships will greatly augment the bitter resentment of the Chinese, and will increase the danger of spontaneous riots in which foreigners will be killed. (It must not be forgotten that the present plight of all foreigners in China is largely the result of the British massacre at Wanhsien, a massacre on all fours with that at Amritsar.) Also, the show of military force makes it more difficult for the Nationalist (Canton) government to accept the conciliatory proposals of Sir Austen. Nowhere in the world is "saving face" more important than in China. If the Nationalists should appear to yield under the threat of foreign guns, they would be in danger of alienating their own supporters.

This dangerous situation is complicated by the part the Great Powers are playing in the whole Chinese situation. The anti-foreign sentiment is entangled with China's civil war, in which the opposing factions are the Nationalists and Manchurian general, Chang Tso-lin, who now is in complete control of the Peking government. The Nationalists, by one of the most extraordinary military feats in recent times, have marched north a thousand miles, through territory without a railroad, and have conquered several important cities along the Yangtze. At the mouth of this river is Shanghai, the chief foreign settlement in China, with a normal white population of about 40,000, now greatly increased by refugees from the interior. Strategically, Shanghai should be the next point of attack for Nationalists in their attempt to perform the second and far more difficult half of their task and subdue the north. Politically, an attack on Shanghai might prove a fatal blunder.

Chang Tso-lin is generally credited with having had the strong support of Japan and at least the sympathetic interest of Great Britain. Certainly, he has never done anything which has not advanced the Japanese cause in Manchuria, where Japan and Russia are jockeying for advantage without any regard on either side to Chinese interests. The Cantonese, on the other hand, have had close relations with Russia. However, the charge that because of this Canton is a communist government is, according to the testimony of the most reliable observers, untrue. While there is a communist element in Canton, it is a minority. The majority, as Felix Morley points in his recent admirable book, Our Far Eastern Assignment (Doubleday Page, New York), has used Russian assistance simply because the Soviet government was the only one which was willing to come to its aid. The Canton movement is not internationalist but nationalist; and if it should come into control of all China, there is no reason to suppose that it would inaugurate a Soviet regime. It is also unlikely that Moscow will come to the aid of the Cantonese with a strong military force of its own. Not only has Russia explicitly stated that she has no such intention, but the disadvantages of her doing so would far outweigh the benefits. Nevertheless, it is impossible to overlook the fact that the antagonism of the Cantonese to the foreigners in China is based on far more than the unjust special privileges, irritating as these are. It is based on a firm conviction that at least two of the Great Powers have intervened actively against them and in support of their Peking opponents.

What will be the outcome of the civil war it is impossible to predict. Mr. Morley and other writers have pointed out that every attempt in recent times to impose strong central government on China, of any character, has ended in disaster. There is a sentiment among the Chinese, not unlike the American doctrine of states' rights, which makes them demand a high degree of local autonomy. Even with all the disorder of the civil war, the business of life has gone on in most parts of China very much as usual. The Cantonese are well aware of this aspect of Chinese tradition, and it is not impossible that they may come to terms with the Peking forces, provided the western powers will keep their hands off. And in the meantime, it is perfectly practicable, as Great Britain now shows she realizes, to negotiate simultaneously with both groups, without thereby endorsing a permanent partition of the country.

Does the American government understand that this is true? Secretary Kellogg last week issued a statement on China which, when compared to Sir Austen Chamberlain's declaration, can only be described as a thoroughly disappointing and inadequate document. It is true that in a postscript, twenty-four hours later, he suggested that the United States might enter negotiations with representatives of both Peking and Canton. His general position, however, was substantially set out in the report of the Extraterritoriality Commission a few weeks ago. He pointed out, gratuitously, that the United States controls no territory in China and that, therefore, we are only concerned with the abolition of extraterritoriality, and with the granting of tariff autonomy. We refuse to renounce the special privileges of our citizens until (the old story!) China is in a position to guarantee an equivalent degree of safety for Americans under its own laws. While we are "eager" to give China tariff autonomy, we cannot negotiate when there is no government with which to deal. No one, of course, can cavil at the desire of the American government to protect the lives of our citizens. It has a duty to do so. But we submit that Mr. Kellogg's position represents a vicious circle in logic. Foreigners are hated in China *because of* the unjust privileges they enjoy. Stop hating us, Mr Kellogg says, in effect, and we shall then begin to consider the abolition of these special privileges. Moreover, the argument that there is no one with whom we can negotiate would have more merit, if we were not confronted, at this very moment, by the spectacle of Great Britain engaged in negotiation.

As the New Republic has repeatedly pointed out in recent weeks, the United States has been, and is, face to face with a great opportunity for a constructive stroke of statesmanship in China. We have far less to lose than has Great Britain, in a renunciation of our unjust privileges: must we stand idly by and watch the British take the moral leadership which we have every reason to assume? Whether China has one government, two or none, there is no bar, legal or otherwise, to an expression of American good will toward the Chinese people, of American refusal to maintain any longer unjust prvileges in China which were first secured, and have ever since been maintained, at the cannon's mouth. A simple declaration to this effect on the part of our Congress would produce electrifying results in China. It would insure the safety of our citizens there, better than a hundred battleships and fifty thousand troops. It would make it necessary for Great Britain to follow our lead and to go even further than she does in the Chamberlain offer. It would virtually compel Japan, France and the other powers to take similar steps.

Such a declaration of purpose is now pending in the House of Representatives, in the form of the Porter resolution. Yet the Secretary of State is fighting that resolution. His long and legalistic declaration, last week, was an attempt on his part to forestall action on it. Is he determined, then, to leave office without a single bold or generous or statesmanlike action to his credit? And must the relations between China and the United States be sacrificed to his obscurantism, his pettifogging lawyer tactics, his refusal to treat with even-handed justice any power conspicuously weaker than the United States in military strength?

'Dangerous Thinking' In China

(Retrinted from the Japan Chronicle, British paper, published at Kobe, Japan)

ONE should suffer fools gladly, but it is difficult to bear with patience the frequent reiteration of the complaints that all the trouble in China is due to Russian propaganda. The most complete version of the story is that the Kuomintang leaders are all in the direct pay of Moscow and receive their orders thence. All that one can say in reply to this is that, if the Imperialist Powers do not like the Cantonese to think in the Russian manner, and if the Cantonese will think whatever they are paid to think, then it would be best to bid a dollar or so higher than Moscow for their thoughts. Those who believe that it is all done with Bolshevik gold must have the highest opinion of the character of the Cantonese. Where else could be found a people who would do their job so thoroughly for what cannot, after all, be a very large sum? As America is very wealthy, and does not like Bolshevism, why did not America send agents with the necessary amount of gold to buy the opinions of the Cantonese? There are some people who are not so keen on the gold theory, but believe that Bolshevism has some deadly fascination. They believe that the simple and unlettered only have to be told that if they go on strike and murder everybody, if they destroy everything beautiful, and if they smash all machinery and workshops, there will be plenty of everything for everybody. Of course, if one really believed in the result, it would be folly to baulk at carrying out the programme. But here again the same remedy is applicable. Counter-propaganda is all that is necessary. It might be pointed out to the Chinese that any condition preferable to what they enjoy under the paternal direction of the Powers is unimaginable. That would, of course, be going the whole hog, and would require as much confidence as the Bolsheviks themselves possess. Is it possible that we are not so enthusiastic for the regime we live under as the Bolsheviks are for theirs? It is almost giving the game away if we are not. But we might take the line that the Bolsheviks were only deceiving the Chinese as they had deceived their own people, and argue that, though under the present regime China and other countries fall short of perfect happiness, Bolshevism would only make their lot worse. This too seems a matter for counter-propaganda. Moreover, as the preesnt regime is obviously the best that can be devised in this best of all possible worlds, intelligent Chinese ought to be fouud in large numbers who would be glad to preach this comfortable doctrine earnestly and constantly at the lowest rate of wages.

Curiously enough, it is the educated who are most easily led away by false doctrine. We are told that the great bulk of the people care nothing for politics, and hate their Bolshevised leaders; so it should be comparatively easy to enlist supporters among the intelligentsia; for it is clear that the venal leader would much rather be popular than unpopular if he could draw equal pay for either course. And again, it is only the schoolboys, others say, who cause the trouble. Schoolboys can be very troublesome, and the guardians of the law in Peking shot a few of them some time ago when they became too obstreperous. But considering the difficulties under which they obtain their education, it should not be very difficult for the wealthy Powers to get together and create universities where the commercial value of the education offered would prove an irresistible attraction, and where, along with the education correct ideas could be imparted. Where you have a case so good as that of capitalism and one so bad as that of Bolshevism, it should surely not be difficult to make the good one attractive and the bad one repulsive to every intelligent student. That is all very well, says the good conservative, but those fellows are quite unscrupulous, and their lies delude their hearers. That is a difficulty, certainly, but if truth is mighty and will prevail, as we have been assured of old, earnest zealots in its behalf should enable it to triumph over the absurdities of a creed that has entirely failed in Russia.

There is observable a keen resentment against the Russian propagandists. Of course, they are paid as well, and since a salary will produce such powerful propaganda, one is surprised that some of the better endowed ecclesiastical establishments do not have better success. But after all, one of the first demands that the foreign Powers made on China was that their subjects should be free to settle anywhere and convert the people to their own way of thinking. This conversion has frequently come into conflict with ancient Chinese beliefs and practices, but it has always been impressed on the Chinese that liberty of thought is so sacred that, however repulsive the old-fashioned may find the doctrines preached, however subversive of society and all decent living, they must allow their people, especially their young people, to accept these doctrines if the propagandists can persuade them to do so. Naturally, they now permit this liberty of thought in regard to the religion of Marxism, and modern economic doctrine generally. The Powers could not guarantee the truth of all the doctrines that the Chinese had to listen to; they specifically insisted that the Chinese listener himself must be the judge of that. And now, if the Chinese listen to the voice of the Bolsheviki preacher and believe, what is to be done about it?

It is the moral perversity of the Russian preachers of false doctrine that most annoys the good conservative of other lands. Why can't they stay at home and make Bolshevism a success there, is one question asked. And they are accused of preaching what they do not really believe themselves. They also hint that in Boishevik lands there is a much higher standard of virtue than in capitalist lands. But while these reasons for the Russian propagandists staying at home and converting the Russians instead of drawing a salary for what should be unpaid, and subsidising their converts, are eminently reasonable, they sound strangely like an echo of the objections raised to missionary effort by the critics of missions. The parallel might be pushed to almost any length. For instance, just as missionaries are sometimes inclined to expatiate on the manner in which the poor heathen asks what he must do to be saved, so too we find Mr. Borodin telling Reuter's correspondent how the Chinese farmers gather round and ask about mechanical ploughs and fertilisers. The difficulty in most countries has been to persuade the farmer that newfangled ideas can possibly be of any use. And just as missionaries sometimes go in for plans which they hope will turn out very well but which are not markedly Christian in their nature, so too we find Russian encouragement in Canton taking on shades which are hardly a pure red. When one takes a general survey of propaganda, it is difficult to sympathise with the patriotic gentlemen who are so indignant at the very idea that Bolsheviks should preach their doctrines, and so inconsistently doubly indignant if they do not preach them pure and undefiled. It seems rather childish, to say the least, considering the long innings that the propagandists of other ideas have had in China to whine now that everything which goes wrong is due to the new doctrine that is being preached. Incidentally, it is a wonderful testimonial to the power of Bolshevism.

The New Committees of the Nationalist Government at Hankow

The following, which is translated from a recent issue of the *Shun Pao*, gives the lineup of the new committees appointed at the meeting of the Central Executive and Kuomintang which was held on March 11 at Hankow:

Central Executive Committee

Wang Ching-wei	Tan Yen-kai	Chiang Kai-shek
Kuo Meng-yu	Sun Fo	Tang Ping-shan
Chen Kung-po	Geo. Hsu Chien	Wu Yu-chang

Bureau Chiefs of Central Kuomintang

H. H. Kung	Industry Bureau
Wang Ching-wei	Organization Bureau
Kuo Meng-yu	Education Bureau
Teng Ping-san	Agricultural Bureau
Hsu Hsao-tseng	Labor Bureau
Chen Chi-wan	Merchants' Bureau
Sun Fo	Young Men's Bureau
Madame Ho Hsiang-ning	Women's Bureau
Pong Tse-ming	Overseas Bureau

Commissioners of Political Committee

Sung Tse-voong	Eugene Chen	Teng Yen-ta
Ling Chu-yen	Wang Fa-chin	Madam Sung Ching-ling
Wang Ching-wei	Tan Yen-kai	Chiang Kai-shek
Kuo Meng-yu	Sun Fo	Tang Ping-shan
Chen Kuong-po	Geo. Hsu Chien	Wu Yu-chang

"Chairman Body" of Political Committee

Wang Ching-wei	Tan Yen-kai	Sun Fo
Kuo Meng-yu	Geo. Hsu Chien	Sung Tse-voong
Tang Ping-shan		

Commissioners of Nationalist Government

Wang Ching-wei	Geo. Hsu Chien	Eugene Chen
Tan Yen-kai	Gen Chiang Kai-shek	KuoMeng-yu
Yu Yu-jen	Sung Tse-voong	Tang Ping-shan
Gen. Chen Chien	Chu Pi-ta	Kung Keng
Sun Fo	Gen. Li Chi-sheng	Admiral Yang Shu-chuang
Li Chung-jen	Gen. Tang Sheng-tse	Gen. Pai Wen-wei
Hwang Shao-hsiung	Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang	Niu Yung-chin
Gen. Ho Ying-ching	Madam Sung Ching-ling	Gen. Chea Tiao-yuan
Pong Tse-ming	Wang Fa-ching	
Chin Hung-i	Wu Yu-chang	

(*Continued on page 68*)

The Red Spears in China

BY C. C. GEOFFREY
in the Chinese Students' Monthly

IN COMMENTING on the present situation in China, Premier Baldwin of Great Britain recently remarked in Parliament that the country was in the worst plight since the Boxer Uprising of 1900. In fact, there is a "boxer uprising" in China now. These boxers call themselves the "Red Spears". While the object of the previous uprising was purely anti-foreign, the "Red Spears" is a spontaneous peasants movement.

The name of "Red Spear Society" must have existed five or six years ago. There was a group of gymnastic people who had the useful and necessary habit of defending themselves and their villages by long and red-tasselled spears. As an institution it may be just the remnant of the "Boxers".

But as a movement the Red Spear Society began early in the spring of 1925 when numerous conflict broke out among the militarists. War broke out between Kiangsu and Shantung, between Shantung and Honan etc.

At that time Chang Tsung-chang formed an alliance with Li Chinglin who formed the so-called Chihli-Shantung Allied Army. To recruit this army they practically denuded the rural districts of the available armed forces, with the result that villages were left defenceless against the ravages of the bandits who infested the districts. The farmers therefore were obliged to organize their own means of self-defence and to do this t hey organized village alliances.

In Chinese these alliances are called "Lien Tsuan Hwei," meaning literally "joint village societies." In one locality Red Spear Society is the nucleus of such a village alliance, in another Big Knife Society, in another Black Spear Society, in still another Yellow Spear Society. While the outsiders fancifully call these open alliances by different names of secret societies, the members of these alliances keep for themselves the title of "Lien Tsuan Hwei."

As a system of village self-defence "Lien Tsuan Hwei" was imitated in Honan to resist the militaristic administration, or to protest against the lack of any administration, when Yueh Wei-chun was in that province.

Yueh Wei-chun professed liberalism and toleration, and yet permitted his troops to devastate the villages. Naturally the peasant movement of self-defence was greatly fostered by this self-contradictory policy. Just as in Shantung it had various names. In western Honan, where the Red Spear Society is very strong, there is also a White Spear Society. In southern Honan, besides the Red Spear Society, there is a Yellow Spear Society and a Green Spear Society. Recently the movement has extended to Shensi, where Liu Chen-hua has inaugurated a rule of militaristic terror. The Shensi village alliances for self-defence have also assumed different names: Red Spear Society, White Spear Society and League of Hard Bellies, etc.

The present peasant movement was originated from Shantung, has flourished in Honan and Shensi, and is now spreading into the neighboring provinces of Hupeh, Anhwei, Kiangsu, and Chihli; and because of its popularity, the name of "Red Spear Society" has been taken to cover nearly all the diversified organs of the same general movement.

More or less similar to the peasant movements in fourteenth century in Flanders and in France, when popular indignation was ripe against the church and nobility, the Chinese peasants today are attempting to fulfill their historical mission of combating the militarists. They are not better equipped than their European predecessors, for most of the Red Spears have just spears and knives. By no means are they all furnished with rifles and guns. Some of them wear a red cloth around the waist, recite mysterious phrases during the fight. And if they are killed or wounded, they are regarded as having met their fate because they were insincere disciples.

The ancient tribal discipline takes the place of modern equipment, and superstition accompanies the physical preparation. Every new member must have a tutor. The daily lesson consists of kneeling naked and praying, of drinking cold water in which several written spells have been immersed and of submitting to hard blows to stiffen the muscles. At least one hunderd days are required to graduate from this elementary training. No doubt strong muscular bodies are a great asset. When the Red Spears capture firearms from the soldiers or from the bandits, as often happens, they represent a real force not to be despised. In Honanfu in western Honan alone there are no less than one hundred thousand Red Spears.

The Red Spears of Honanfu are divided into nine divisions, each has its own chief commanding two thousand members. They have a regular system of fines and punishment, a director general of discipline, and a general staff composed of experienced advisers. Other localities have almost the same sort of organization. Usually each division covers an area of several villages, each village claims a sub-chief, and above all the divisions there is the commander-in-chief. He who has been tutor to all the division chiefs can aspire to that highest post. The burden of finance is shared by all well-to-do members, often there is assessment according to the possession of lands.

Certainly the Red Spears have demonstrated their capability. At one time they guarded several Shantung cities for over half a year. They lived in temples and vacant public buildings, and prepared food all by themselves. In Honan they have defeated hundreds of thousands of the Shensi army; and the Red Spears of Shensi are now subduing the invaders from Honan. When a famous militarist, who used to be Wu Pei-fu's righthand man, approached Honanfu, the Red Spears turned him back and he had to retreat to Chengchow by the same train. On May 29 of this year, four thousand Red Spears in Shensi carrying rifles, spears, knives, and farming implements, attacked the city occupied by a militarist. They presented two demands: the abolition of all illegal and excessive excises and assessments, and the prohibition of soldiers to enter their villages. Only when the militarist made a definite promise according to these demands, was his life spared and the seige raised. This strongly recalls the English peasant movement in June. 1381, which brought the simple country-folk headed by Jack Straw and John Ball face to face with King Richard.

Besides the resistance against brigands and militarists, the Red Spear are imbued with a vague political idea. This idea has been developed from territorial separation and feudalistic sectionalism. It is a wish to realize true self-government: that the administration, the military defence, and the public taxation of a province be carried on by and for the people of that same province. Even this idea should excel that of many a politician who only advocated the program of a native governorship.

Then there is a really sincere desire on the part of those peasants to see a peaceful rule and the liberation from foreign Powers. Their hatred against oppression and domination must form a healthy though merely instructive opposition to militarism and imperialism.

The economic transformation of China has an inevitable effect upon the peasant movement. Modern exchange economy is now emerging from a medieval natural economy. Of recent years Shantung, Honan, and Shensi have witnessed a fast development of tobacco and cotton plantations. This process of agricultural change creates two phases equally evident. On one hand there is the intensive concentration of capital, on the other the accelerated proletarization of peasants.

The peasants are practical when they have nothing of their own to defend, they think it absurd to participate in the defence of other people's property. Thus many of them have deserted the "Lien Tsuan Hwei" and have even fought the Red Spears in many a bloody battle. Thousands upon thousands of Red Spears in the northern parts of Shantung and Honan have turned brigands. The militarists have incorporated many of these brigands into their camps. The military expedition of Liu Chen-hua into Shensi, is nothing more or less than an army composed of these helpless people. Last spring Wu Pei-fu was successful in utilizing the Honan Red Spears to demolish the entire Shensi army. During that season he appointed no less than seven hundred military officers from the ranks of Red Spears. Now the villages are a great reservoir of proletarians who are ready almost for anything. Often they play into the hands of militarists and become victims of their policy, "divide et impera." Peasants are fighting against each other with no benefit to themselves.

What is the Red Spear Society? Originally it was a spontaneous movement of self-defence. Owing to the process of proletarization, many of its members have become bandits and militarists.

But this procers of demoralization may be arrested by the peasants joining with the proletarians employed on the railways and linking up with the city workers and by their adopting a political program. A tendency toward this is already observed.

(*Continued from page 67*)

Commissioners of Military Committee

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek	Gen. Chen Chien	Gen. Li Chi-sheng
Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang	Gen. Li Chung-jen	Gen. Chu Pi-ta
Gen. Tang Shen-tse	Gen. Ho Ying-ching	Gen. Chang Fa-kuei
Wang Ching-wei	Tan Yen-kai	Sun Fo
Kuo Meng-yu	Geo. Hsu Chien	Teng Yen-ta

Soong Tse-voong (alternate)

"Chairman Body" of Military Committee

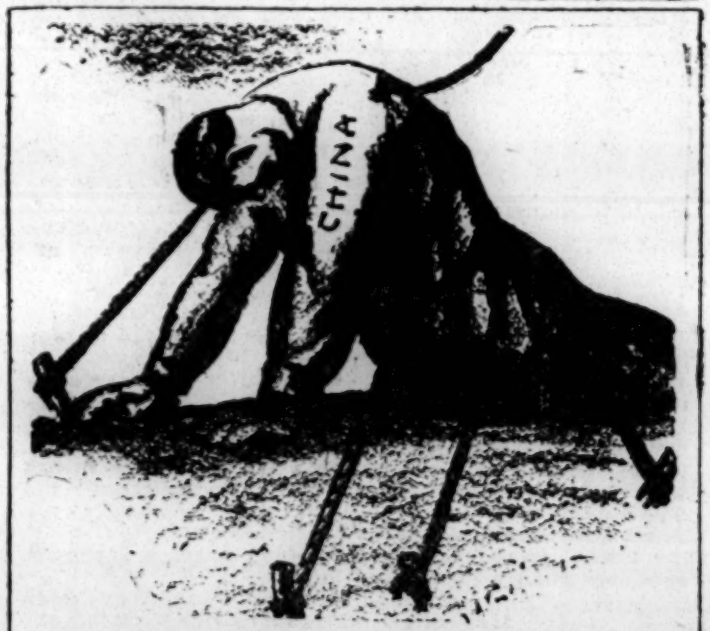
Teng Yen-ta	Wang Ching-wei	Geo. Hsu Chien
Chiang Kai-shek	Tang Sheng-tse	Chen Chien
Tan Yen-kai		

Committee Appointed for Revision of Political Committee

Sun Fo	Wu Yu-chang	Chen Kung-po
Ling Chu-yen	Yu Shu-ta	

The American Cartoonists on the China Situation

ANOTHER FELLOW LEAVING US FLAT



"The most magnificent scene in the world is to see a great people coming into their own."—*Senator Borah.*
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

"TELL IT TO THE MARINES!"

[Los Angeles Times.]

AN ANXIOUS SEAT
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

The cartoon at the top, (left) is by Orr in the *Chicago Tribune;* top, (right), *Los Angeles Times;* bottom (left), *St. Louis Post Dispatch;* bottom (right), George Mathew Adams *Service.*

Chinese Chambers of Commerce Protest Sino-Japanese Treaty

With reference to Japan's demand for the conclusion of a new Sino-Japanese treaty of commerce on the basis of mutuality and equality, the Chinese united Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai has just sent in a long memorial to the Peking Waichiaopu and the Lungshangpu urging the authorities of the two Ministries to pay special attention to the protection of the interests of the Chinese cotton and textile merchants in face of formidable foreign competition.

In the memorial, the members of the Chinese chamber claim that during recent years, owing to the light duties and taxes imposed by China, there has been a mushroom growth of Japanese and other foreign cotton mills in Shanghai and other treaty ports to the great detriment of the Chinese merchants. The memorialists say that the Chinese merchants are seriously hampered by lack of capital, absence of modern technical experts as well as the heavy domestic taxes so that up to the present many Chinese cotton mills have either ceased to exist or have already been absorbed by foreign capitalists.

Continuing, the memorialists say that according to customs statistics, Japan's trade with China chiefly depends upon the importation and exportation of cotton yarn and textile goods which, on account of the light customs duties, are dumped into the Chinese markets at cheap prices and consequently, Japan will catch Britain's share of trade in this country if the anti-British agitations continue in territories under the control of the Kuomintang leaders.

The cotton yarn and textile goods are the fundamental industries of China so that the future economic development of this country largely depends upon the enforcement of a protective policy by the the Chinese government. Hence, in the opinion of the members of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, the question about the effective protection of these vital economic interests for China should be most carefully studied by the government authorities in the conclusion of a new Sino-Japanese commercial treaty on the basis of reciprocity, otherwise there will be serious consequences to China's foreign trade and it will be beyond the power and ability of any future government to make due amendments for centuries to come.

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The Kiukiang Agreement

The following Notes exchanged by Mr. Owen O'Malley on behalf of the British Government and Mr. Eugene Chen, on behalf of the Chinese 'Nationalist' Government, pertaining to the rendition of Kiukiang Concession and the indemnification of the British residents for losses suffered in consequence of the Chinese occupation of the Concession, are reprinted from the Hankow Herald of March 5:

The agreement between Mr. O'Malley, representing His Majesty's Government, and Mr. Eugene Chen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government, with regard to the British Concession at Kiukiang, was formally concluded by notes exchanged on March 2nd.

As is fully outlined in the notes, which are published below, the Concession area will be formally handed over to the Chinese authorities on March 15th, the same day on which the Hankow Concession will be turned over.

In order to compensate British subjects at Kiukiang for such losses as they might have suffered when the Concession there was entered, the Nationalist Government has handed to Mr. O'Malley a cheque in the sum of $40,000. Claims of British subjects will be examined by their own authorities and payments to individuals and firms made in accordance with the findings of their own authorities.

Following are the notes which have been exchanged between Mr. Chen and Mr. O'Malley:—

British Note

March 2. 1927

Sir,

As a result of further discussion between us on the subject of the execution of the Agreement relative to the British Concession at Kiukiang concluded on February 20th last and in settlement of the question of the future status of the concession-area at Kiukiang, I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Government will cancel the British Municipal Regulations and hand over unconditionally the administration of the concession area at Kiukiang to the Nationalist Government, as from March 15 next.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
(for H. B. M. Minister)
signed Owen O'Malley

Mr. Chen Yu-jen
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Wuhan.

Acknowledgement
March 2nd, 1927

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of today's date, informing me that as the result of further discussion between us on the subject of the execution of the Agreement relative to the British Concession at Kiukiang concluded on February 20 last and in settlement of the question of the future status of the concession-area at Kiukiang, His Majesty's Government will cancel the British Municipal Regulations and hand over unconditionally the administration of the concession area at Kiukiang to the Nationalist Government as from March 15 next.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurance of my highest consideration.

signed Chen Yu-jen
Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Sir Miles Lampson, K. C. M. G.
H. B. M. Minister.

$40,000 Payment
March 2nd 1927

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith a cheque for $40,000 in full settlement of all losses suffered by British subjects during the recent disturbances at Kiukiang in accordance with the terms of the agreement concluded on February 20 last. It is understood that with a view to avoiding the delay and expense involved in a joint enquiry into each individual claim the British authorities will assume responsibility for settling the individual claims of the British subjects concerned, which will be subjected to detailed scrutiny and strictly limited to direct losses covered by the agreement of February 20. It is further understood that copies of the statements of claim and other relevent papers will be available for the inspection of a representative of the Nationalist Government, and that in the event of any balance remaining over after the settlement of all the claims such balance will be returned by His Majesty's Government to the Nationalist Government.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurance of my highest consideration.

(*Continued on page 72*)

Announcement:—

Owing to the fact that many subscribers of the Review reside in the interior of China hence do not come in contact with the modern stores in Shanghai, there is necessity of brigding the gap between the buyers and the sellers. The China Weekly Review has inaugurated in its office a BUYERS SERVICE BUREAU with a view to helping and undertaking to simplify purchases for our subscribers residing in outports. We shall also be glad to help in obtaining informations regarding prices, qualities, where available, etc.

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THE CHINA WEELY REVIEW

4 Avenue Edward VII,

SHANGHAI.

Railway Conflicts in Manchuria

(An interview with the Civil Governor-Mo Te-hui appearing in the Oriental Engineer for March)

"THE railway line which is now being built between Mukden and Hailungchen is the most purely Chinese railway line in existence. Of this, sixty miles have already been built, and the entire distance of about 153 miles will be completed in March. It is being built by Chinese engineers and by means of Chinese capital, a part thereof being furnished by the Mukden government and the rest by private subscription."

Thus spoke Civil Governor Mo Te-hui at Mukden when interviewed recently about Manchuria's railway projects. Governor Mo is also head of the commission in charge of Manchuria's railway affairs and expressed the belief that extension of transportation facilities, both railways and cart roads, will furnish one of the most important keys to the further development of the Three Eastern Provinces. The projects which he outlined emphasize the fact that Chinese are building and intend to build railways for themselves.

North To Kirin

The Mukden-Hailungchen line traverses a rich section of territory, Hailungchen being a large town lying between Mukden and Kirin, the capital of the province by that name. Governor Mo added that the present undertaking is only a part of the larger scheme which contemplates the carrying of the railway as far as Kirin.

From Kirin a railway is now being built as far as Tunhua, in an easterly direction. This undertaking is being carried on by contract for the Chinese by the South Manchuria Railway in accordance with an agreement with the Chinese Government, signed at Peking in 1925 and will, when completed, be under Chinese management. It was expected that this line would be completed by April, 1928, but it has recently been decided to shorten the route by the construction of four tunnels, of which two will be quite long, and this will involve a longer time for construction.

Considerable divergence of opinion exists in Manchuria as to the direction in which further extension of this line should take from Tunhua, some believing that it will be most profitable to carry the line on towards Ninguta, a town north of Tunhua and not far distant from the Chinese Eastern Railway line, while others contend in favor of building in an easterly direction. This latter plan would enable the new line to connect with existing lines running from the Korean coast.

Governor Mo believes that the Chinese should continue the line from Tunhua to the Tumen river, to which a railway already stretches from the Korean coast. This plan must, however, be regarded as one of the fairly indefinite future.

Taonan To Solon

A very interesting project, about which little or nothing has been said, involves the building of a railway from Taonan to Solon, an important town northwest of Taonan. Taonan was this year connected with Anganchi (Tsitsihar), a town on the Chinese Eastern line, by a standard gauge railway. The projected line will go from Taonan in the direction of Hailar, a very important point on the C. E. R., north-west of Tsitsihar. Tsitsihar and Hailar are separated by the Khingan mountain range, and Solon lies just east of that range.

A party of Chinese surveyors is now laying out the line as far as Solon, and Governor Mo stated definitely that construction of the road will begin as soon as the survey has been completed. This will be carried out by means of Chinese capital and by the Chinese themselves. The most important point in connection with this project lies in the fact that, according to Governor Mo, it is only a part of the main project, the second step of which will involve carrying on the line right to Hailar.

Across C. E. R.

In this connection Governor Mo stated that the new line from Taonan to Anganchi must be carried on across the Chinese Eastern track to Tsitsihar. The Russians call their station at this point Tsitsihar, but, as a matter of fact, the real town of Tsitsihar, the capital of Heilungkiang (Amur) Province, lies some eighteen miles from the C. E. R. station and is connected therewith by a narrow-gauge railway belonging to the Chinese. The new road from Taonan has been built only to a point about four miles from the C.E.R. station, and the Russians have objected to the carrying on of this line northwards, across the C. E. R. tracks, to Tsitsihar proper.

On the other hand, the Chinese wish to change the present narrow gauge road between Tsitsihar City and the C. E. R. track to a broad gauge line and to connect it with the newly built line from Taonan. Some months ago Governor Wu of Heilungkiang declared that he intended to have this plan carried out, with Russian consent, if possible, but "by all means," even if the Russians should continue to object. Governor Mo is of the same opinion, emphasizing, as did Wu, that as Chinese will carry out this work, by means of Chinese capital, and on Chinese soil, there can hardly be room for valid objection.

Other Projects

Governor Mo also pointed to the work which is now being carried on by means of Chinese Government and private capital in building a standard gauge railway line from Hulan, across the Sungari River from Harbin, to Hailun, with Ostroumoff, the former (White Russian) manager of the C. E. R., as the chief engineer. Trains are already running over a short part of this line. It is intended eventually to carry this road on in a northwesterly direction to Mergen where it is to join another projected line running from Tsitsihar to Aigun. The completion of these plans will thus bring about an all-Chinese railway running from Aigun through Taonan to Changchiatun, and on to Ssupingkai on the S. M. R. line. The developments beyond Hailun and Tsitsihar must, however, be regarded as fairly indefinite at present, though the Chinese have every intention of causing them to materialize as soon as they have the necessary funds.

Governor Mo also referred to another interesting project which is now about to be carried out, namely the building of a railway from Changchun to a point called Nungan. This town lies in the very rich region between Changchun and Taonan, of which Petuna is the center, and the project has specific interest in that it marks the actual beginning of a development which will carry a railway on through Petuna to Taonan, a scheme which was, in fact, included in the preliminary agreement arrived at between the Japanese banks and the Peking Government in June, 1918.

Rich Area

The Civil Governor stated that as this territory contained a number of prosperous towns, this project was regarded as very important, but its execution was somewhat complicated through the fact that the projected line would ex-

(Continued from page 70)

signed Chen Yu-jen
Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Sir Miles Lampson, K.C.M.G.
H.B.M. Minister.

Settlement Agreed

March 2nd, 1927

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of today's date enclosing cheque for $40,000 and to state that His Majesty's Government accept this sum on behalf of the British subjects concerned in full settlement of all losses suffered by them during the recent disturbances at Kiukiang in accordance with the terms of the agreement concluded on February 20 last. It is understood that with a view to avoiding the delay and expense involved in a joint enquiry into each individual claim the British authorities will assume responsibility for settling the individual claims of the British subjects concerned, which will be subjected to detailed scrutiny and strictly limited to direct losses covered by the agreement of February 20. It is further understood that copies of the statements of claim and other relevant papers will be available for the inspection of a representative of the Nationalist Government, and that in the event of any balance remaining over after the settlement of all the claims such balance will be returned by His Majesty's Government to the Nationalist Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(for H.B.M. Minister)
signed Owen O'Malley

Mr. Chen Yu-jen
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Wuhan.

Bund Licenses

March 2nd. 1927

Dear Mr. O'Malley,

With reference to the letters exchanged today relative to the settlement of the future status of the British Concession at Kiukiang, I have the honour to inform you that the proper Chinese authority will confirm the existing bund frontage licences issued by the British authorities for their current period of ten years and that the said licences will continue valid pending their confirmation.

Yours very truly,
signed Chen Yu-jen.

China's Exports to U. S. During January

The following table, compiled at the American Consulate General, at Shanghai, China, from the declared export returns of the several American Consular Offices in China, obtained through the courtesy of the officers in charge thereof, shows the declared exports from the WHOLE OF CHINA to the United States for the month of January, 1927.

(Values in U. S. Currency.)

Articles	*Unit of Quantity*	*January 1927 Quantities*	*Values*
Group 01—Animals and animal products, edible (Class 00100—04701)			
Meats			
Poultry:			
Ducks, dried		456	364
Other Edible Animal Products			
Eggs of poultry:			
Dried, whole	Lb.	31,250	16,536
Egg products, froz.	„	2,316,600	344,532
Albumen, dry	„	327 800	177,184
„ frozen	„	2,600	482
Yolk, dry	„	122,181	52,677
„ frozen	„	42,380	6,453
Sausage casings (Intestines	„	291,226	253,422
	Total		$851,650
Group 02—Animals and animal products inedible except wool and hair (Class 05010—099.39.)			
Hides, Raw			
Buffalo, all kinds	Pc.	3,995	
	Lb.	143,737	24,433
Cow do.	Pc.	4,360	
	Lb.	66,401	15,538
Horse, colt and ass, allkinds	Pc.	1,211	
	Lb.	1,799	2,697
Skins, Raw			
Goat	Pc.	1,159,706	
	Lb.	1,759,667	914,385
Kid	Pc.	97,623	
	Lb.	17,758	118,581

tend through two provinces, namely Fengtien and Kirin. Money was at present being raised in Kirin for building the portion of the line as far as Nungan, which lies between Chang-chun and Petuna, but is in Kirin. The construction of the remainder would be a matter for the future, he said.

Development railways extending in westerly and northerly directions from the branch lines already built from the Peking Mukden line were also taken up by Governor Mo. Building, he stated, was now in progress which would reach the rich coal mines at Paipiao but there was no present intention of carrying on further northwards. This statement is rather important in that it seems to set at rest the rumors to the effect that the Chinese intended to carry on construction northwards until they connected with either Kailu, Payantala or Chengchiatun, adding possibly a direct line from Taonan to Payantala in case that point should be selected, which would revive the old dream of Willard Straight of a direct line from Aigun (on the Amur River, opposite Blagoveshensk) to Chinchou (on the Peking-Mukden line).

Future To Decide

"The question as to whether future development in this region should take a northerly direction, that is, towards Payantala, Chengchiatun, or Kailu, or whether it should extend in a westerly direction, towards Jehol, is one of the far distant future," said Governor Mo, "as at present we have other schemes in mind which are of more pressing importance."

The building of good cart roads appears to be a favorite plan of Governor Mo. He pointed out that the development of Manchuria was being held back because inadequate roads prevented transportation and that the construction of railway lines did not afford a completely effective solution of the problem. He hopes to bring about the construction of a number of roads, some of them leading to the railways, though not paralleling them, and some connecting important towns without any special relation to the railways. In the construction of such roads, he says, it is necessary to plow up the soil and then tramp it down, an effective process though it involves constant attention for several years. It is not practicable, for economic reasons, to employ stone in such construction, but the new roads will nevertheless be a vast improvement over those which now exist.

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Lamb	Pc.	385,554	
	Lb.	96,306	1,231,125
Calf	Pc.	492	
	Lb.	196	627
Skins, Dressed			
Moufflon (Pulled Goat Skin)	Pc.	12,731	
	Lb.	15,231	30,176
Thibetine (Chekiang Lambskin)	Pc.	3,800	
	Lb.	2,635	6,722
Sheep	Pc.	7,404	8,028
Lamb	Pc.	16,023	
	Lb.	2,289	11,173
Kid	Pc.	32	
	Lb.	8	24
Furs, Dressed and Undressed			
Fox, all kinds	Pc.	13,391	154,176
Hare and rabbit	"	661,773	230,687
Marten	"	23	208
Mink	"	5,364	6,382
Squirrel	"	388,491	473,053
Dog	"	19,367	48,435
Badger	"	2,000	2,300
Ermine	"	4,151	8,309
Fitch	"	159	189
Kolinsky	"	123,949	430,124
Leopard	"	284	4,576
Lynx	"	237	4,606
Marmot	"	135,853	183,877
Pahmi	"	2,000	2,383
Raccoon	"	4,735	35,652
Sable	"	371	12,972
Weasel	"	263,138	599,931
Wolf	"	4,436	67,483
All others	"	39,825	44,304
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins			
Dogskin mats	Pc.	4,687	4,975
Sheep and lamb crosses	"	14,540	101,382
Goat and kid crosses	"	2,126	8,596
Manufactures, n. o. i.	"	1,463	6,009
Other Inedible Animal Products			
Bristles	Lb.	196,123	215,999
Feathers and manufactures of	"	140,348	72,404
Leather and manufactures of	"	1,309	744
Bones and manufactures of	Val.		321
Ivory and manufactures of	"		1,149
Mother of pearl and mfrs. of	"	4	32
	Total		$5,084,767

Group 1—Vegetable food products and beverages (Class 10210—I77.13.)

Grains and Preparations			
Buckwheat	Lb.	60,010	1,021
Fodders and Feeds N. E. S.			
Beancake	Lb.	2,199,470	36,922
Peanut cake and meal	"	600,000	12,450
Beancake meal	"	2,870,019	52,972
Vegetables and Preparations			
Beans, all kinds	"	141,100	5,505
Peas, all kinds	"	339,800	8,300
Salted vegetables	"	5,000	184
Canned and preserved	"	250	630
Miscellaneous	"	27,800	1,046
Fruits and Preparations			
Preserved	Lb.	920	114
Miscellaneous	"	5,000	238
Nuts			
Peanuts sliced:			
Imitation almonds	Lb.	44,000	3,353
Peanuts, blanched	"	150,000	11,863
" shelled	"	11,034,500	483,809
" not shelled	"	416,250	16,385
Walnuts, shelled	"	2,079,025	441,537
" not shelled	"	200,000	15,002
Cocoa, Coffee and Tea			
Tea	"	569,839	97,142
Spices			
Mustard seeds	Lb.	1,672,005	57,757
Cassia	"	351,135	13,689
	Total		$1,259,919

Group 2—Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood (Class 20010—296.18.)

Crude Drugs			
Galangal	Lb.	20,410	841
Medicinal herbs	"	62,884	4,684
Rhubarb	"	44,198	16,311
Oil Seeds			
Hempseed	Lb.	864,552	18,465
Vegetable Oils			
Expressed oils and fats:			
Chinese wood oil	Lb.	6,317,951	775,509

Vegetable tallow	"	1,344,312	105,332
Peanut oil	"	3,600	324
Soya-bean oil	"	600,000	37,894
Perilla oil	"	612,000	34,301
Essential and distilled oils:			
Camphor oil	Lb.	4,253	425
Dyeing and Tanning Materials Not Containing Alcohol, N. S. P. F.			
Gallnuts	Lb.	839,160	86,390
Seeds, Except Oil Seeds			
Grass seed:			
Millet	Lb.	51,718	891
Sunflower seeds	"	58,140	2,204
Miscellaneous Vegetable Products			
Palm leaf fans, not decorated	Doz.	5,448	7,478
Tea, impure, waste, etc. for manufacturing	Lb.	52,007	1,663
	Total		$1,112,712

Group 3—Textiles (Class 30010—39526.)

Cotton and Manufactures			
Cotton raw	Lb.	1,124,572	169,529
" lace	"	64,253	204,405
" embroideries	"	3,796	22,458
" miscellaneous	"	552,506	8,053
Flax, Hemp and Ramie and mfrs.			
Fibers, vegetable and textile & mfrs. of n. o. i.	Val.		12,322
Linen embroideries	Lb.	17,960	91,685
" lace	"	464	1,119
Straw Hats and Materials			
Hats, fiber	No.	7,361	9,345
" rush	"	273,600	5,037
Strawbraid	Yd.	10,151,880	32,308
Miscellaneous Fibre Manufacture			
Mattings and rugs	Sq. yds.	286,506	31,770
Grasscloth and mfrs.	Lb.	253	706
Straw and grass mfrs. n. s. p. f.	"	38,255	7,491
Wool and Manufactures			
Wool, sheep's	Lb.	2,600,864	616,307
Carpets, wool	Sq. Yds.	50,048	409,865
Hair and Manufactures of N. E. S.			
Hair, goat	Lb.	25,236	10,947
" camel	"	89,730	42,302
" horse	"	107,424	72,699
" yak	"	131	251
" human, raw, Asiatic	"	88,928	34,791
" all other	"	53,117	20,169
" nets, human	"	5,163	42,915
Silk			
Silk, raw	Lb.	946,239	$3,925,687
" wild	"	63,025	174,832
" waste	"	323,861	324,970
" piece goods	"	1,120	4,941
" embroideries	"	2,313	13,002
" miscellaneous	"	1,857	5,433
" pongees	"	394	1,101
" cocoons, pierced	"	23,543	65,425
	Total		$6,351,859

Group 4—Wood and paper (Class 40100—479.99)

Wood and Manufactures			
Bamboo and mfrs. of	Val.		15,108
Rattan, reed and woodware & mfrs. of	"		19,315
Blackwoodware	"		2,328
Lacquerware	"		3,189
Paper and Manufactures			
Paper, all kinds	Lb.	15,058	2,204
Unbrellas (oil paper)	No.	28	10
	Total		$42,658

Group 5—Non-metallic minerals (Class 50010—595,99.)

Glass and Glass Products			
Glassware	Val.		1,419
Clay and Clay Products			
Porcelain, chinaware, pottery etc.	Val.		5,209
Precious Stones and Imitations			
Semi-preciousstones	Val.		239
Other Non-Metallic Minerals			
Jadeware	Val.		25,769
Soapstone ware	"		10,122
Agateware	"		1,038
Crystalware	"		2,138
Rosequartz	"		7,010
	Total		$52,944

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Group 6—Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles (Class 60010—699.99.)

Iron and Steel			
Iron ore	Ton	55	1,203
Enameled ware	Val.		1,236
Ferro Alloys			
Tungsten ore (Wolframite)	Lb.	44,800	2,942
Cloisonne	Val.		7,019
Non-Ferrous Metals			
Brass and manufactures of	Val.		22,551
Bronze and manufactures of	,,		51
Pewter and manufactures of	,,		452
Tinware	,,		2
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware			
Jewelry	Val.		558
Other Ores, Metals and Alloys, N. E. S.			
Antimony, crude	Lb.	145,600	8,435
,, regulus	,,	1,758,400	122,227
Total			$226,676

Group 7—Machinery and vehicles (Class 70630—79309.)

NIL

Group 8—Chemicals and related products (Class 80000—87311.)

Chemicals, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preprations			
Blister flies (Cantharis)	Lb.	1,334	275
Other Chemicals			
Glycerine, crude	Lb.	23,841	3,113
Antimony, oxide	Lb.	56,000	5,600
Other chemicals and drugs, n.o.l.	,,	3	821
Explosives, Fireworks and Ammunition			
Firecrackers	Lb.	1,018,994	133,048
Soap and Toilet Preparations			
Perfume materials not mixed or compounded:			
Musk in grain or pods	Lb.	3	600
Total			$143,457

Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90000—999.99.)

Books, Maps, Pictures and Other Printed Matter, N. E. S.			
Books	Val.		1,083
Art Works			
Art, works of	Val.		16,570
Miscellaneous Articles			
Household and personal effects	Val.		16,819
Other articles, n. e. s.	,,		33,356
Total			$67,828

GRAND TOTAL			$15,194,470
Bank shipments of gold bars	Ounces	268,020	$5,472,656

(Shipped during December 1926 Quarter but invoices not presented for certification until January 1927.)

Six Chinese Killed and Eleven Wounded at Singapore

Six Chinese were killed and eleven wounded in a clash with the British police force in Singapore on the Sun Yat-sen anniversary on March 12, according to a *Reuter* dispatch from Singapore dated March 13. According to the report the Chinese were celebrating the Sun Yat-sen anniversary when the crowd got out of hand and blocked the street with a procession composed largely of students. When a police inspector and two assistants tried to clear the congestion they were assaulted and later when the mob attempted to rush a police station they were fired upon.

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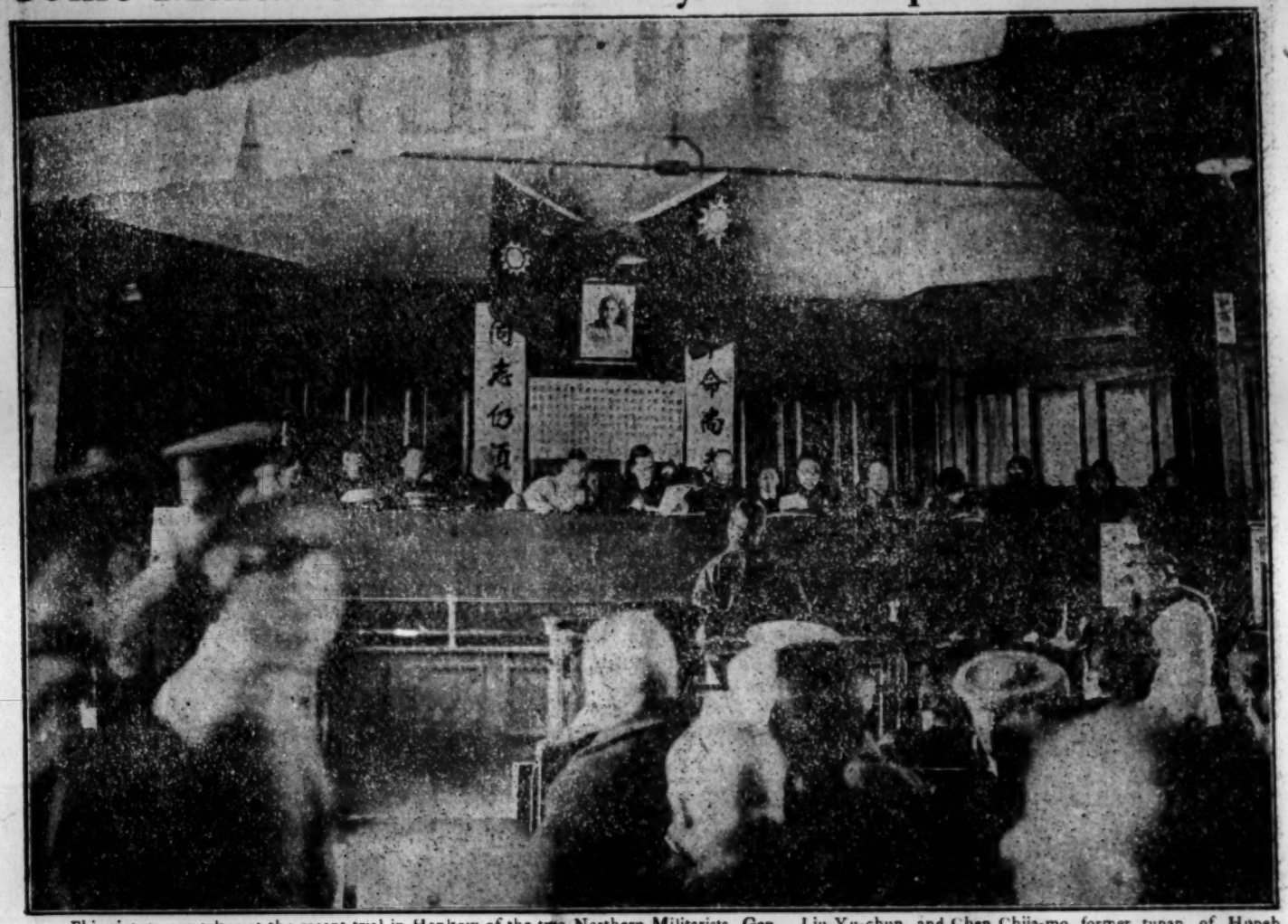
Some Militarists "On Trial by The People" at Hankow



This picture was taken at the recent trial in Hankow of the two Northern Militarists, Gen. Liu Yu-chun and Chen Chiia-mo, former tupan of Hupeh Province, who were taken captive when the Nationalist Army captured Wuchang. The man standing in the center with his back to the camera is Gen. Liu, Seated at the 'bench' in front are the members of the 'People's Commission' which sat in judgment. George Hsu Chien, Minister of Justice in the Nationalist Government is sitting in the center reading a transcript of the evidence. Details, of the trial appeared in *the Review* on Feb. 24

Who's Who in China

Yang Yu-ting
(楊宇霆字鄰葛)

Gen. Yang Yu-ting, chief-of-staff of the Fengtien or 'Ankuochun' Army and recently frequently mentioned in the news reports as being favorable toward the adoption of a conciliatory policy in respect to the Nationalist Party, was born at Fakuhsien, Fengtien province in 1885. He went to Japan for his military education and received a diploma from the artillery department of the Japanese Military Officer's Academy. Upon his return he joined the Fengtien forces and served in military campaigns in the Three Eastern Provinces. In 1912 Gen. Yang was appointed director general of the Fengtien Arsenal and on the general staff of the 27th Fengtien division. Later he was promoted to Marshal Chang Tso-ling's general staff.

Gen. Yang Yu-ting

In 1917, for some reason, Gen. Yang Yu-ting was dismissed from the Fengtien army and retired to Tientsin, but was recalled to service following the first Chihli-Fengtien War and assisted in the reorganization of Chang Tso-ling's army. Later he was made Chief-of-Staff of the force for the maintenance of peace in Manchuria and was reappointed director of the Mukden Arsenal. Following the outbreak of the war between Kiangsu and Chekiang in August, 1924, Gen. Yang led the Fengtien forces in the attack which Marshal Chang Tso-ling launched against the Chihli forces in the North. As a reward for his services he was made a Lieut.-General in April. 1925. He participated in the war against the Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang in 1926 and afterwards assisted in the reorganization of the Fengtien forces, which became known as the 'Ankuochun' or 'National Peace Army. It was rumored for a time that Chang Tso-ling was again displeased with Gen. Yang owing to Yang's alleged opposition to making war on the Nationalists, but a reconciliation was patched up and Yang again appointed Chief-of-Staff and since has been helping in the war against the Nationalists in Honan and Kiangsu.

U. S. Destroyer Preble Fired on by Soldiers

The U. S. S. Preble, doing patrol work on the Lower Yangtsze was fired on by Chinese soldiers on March 13 near the town of Wuhu in Anhwei Province. According to the report the Preble had gone to the rescue of a launch belonging to the Standard Oil Company which had been interfered with by the soldiers, but when the Preble came alongside the boat was fired on by soldiers from the river bank. Two shots struck the bridge of the destroyer, but there were no casualties. It is understood that the American Legation at Peking has lodged a protest with the Peking Government in regard to the affair.

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Settling Disputes in the Silk Trade

BY PAUL K. WHANG

AT no time in the history of China's raw silk trade has the need of a neutral place for settling disputes between the buyers and sellers been more keenly felt than at the present time. As year after year silks for foreign exportation have increased in volume, the disputes as to the quality and weight of silk have been repeatedly brought to our attention. According to the present trade custom, silks are tested and weighed by the buyers exclusively, and the sellers have no hand in them whatsoever. Undoubtedly, this practice gives the buyers everything and the sellers nothing. However, it will be far from being a blessing to the buyers, if towards them there exist suspicion and antagonism on the part of the sellers. At this critical moment, the Shanghai International Testing House, on account of its unique position, should be able to render itself more valuable to the Shanghai market by functioning as a neutral place of settling disputes. In the hope of the fact that transactions in raw silk in Shanghai market must be done more equitably, I bring up the following two important points,

In comparing with other fabrics, silk is an expensive article, and it is bought and sold by piculs (one picul is equivalent to 100 Chinese kins or about 133 English pounds). As everybody knows, every picul of raw silk exported through the buyers 'or exporters' hand will lose in weight nothing short of twelve Chinese ounces or about one English pound on account of the difference in weight of shirtings and the silk drawn for testing purpose. In terms of monetary value, the loss will amount to more than ten taels for each picul, if the best silk is sold at the present price, 1360 taels per picul. Furthermore, the story of "squeezing" silk by the employees of the exporters' offices has been told with much assurance, and therefore the loss from unknown sources will be still greater. We are told that in Japan the Conditioned Weight Law (see the explanation below) is to take effect beginning July 1st., 1927. From that time on, every bale of silk exported will be weighed by the Imperial Silk Conditioning House at Yokohama and Conditioning houses at other places. That the conditioned weight is the most accurate and just method of weighing silk has long been recognized, and, I am sure, the introduction of this up-to-date method into the Shanghai market would give the sellers an equal chance in the trade. It is needless to say that the adoption of this method could be only accomplished by a mutual agreement between the buyers and sellers in this market. In bringing up the question to the Shanghai Foreign Silk Association, we may not find ourselves successful in the first time, but our continued efforts will bring results as Japan, where they have adopted this method of weighing.

The Exchange Element

There is another point which I wish to bring up at this time, and that is, due to the present rate of exchange, prices of raw silk in Shanghai have been relatively high during the past few months and many contracts have been made for forward delivery extending well into the coming Summer. It is perfectly reasonable to suppose that silver will appreciate relative to gold and that the price of silk in Shanghai will materially drop within the next few months, In such a case the grading of silk by the foreign silk exporters will be most severe, and many lots will be rejected which were formerly passed. To protect the sellers' interest, I suggest that all the producers begin now to test their silk regularly at the Shanghai International Testing House, and keep the certificates of tests on file. In this way when the time comes when the foreign silk exporters wish to reject the lots as not being up to grade, the test certificates on file will be sufficient evidence to show if the quality of the silk is the same throughout the contract or agreement. If these certificates show that the silk has been the same, the exporter will have little chance to break the contract. In this connection, the Testing House can be of great assistance to us, but in order to be of great assistance it is suggested that steps be taken to make the rules governing the quality test more definite between the silk Guild and the foreign exporters. In these rules, limits of variation of size for different grades of silk should be definitely stated, winding quality as to the number of Tavelles for each grade of silk should be mentioned, so that when dispute arises, official test can be made at the Testing House to find out whether silk delivered is up to standard or not.

The U. S. Rules

When the rules are established, rejection for silk will be under control, and the Testing House can be profitably used as a neutral place for settling disputes. The Silk Association of America has a set of splendid rules for the transaction of silk business in America. This set of rules was drawn up by a commission of ten, consisting of four importers, four manufacturers and two officers for the Association. The extracts are given below.

Extracts from Raw Silk Rules of
Silk Association of America.

WEIGHTS. ACTUAL WEIGHT AND TARE is weight taken at the time of delivery, or billing date (if delivery is deferred), less actual tare of bags, papers and strings.

INVOICE WEIGHT is not weight as invoiced by Seller or Seller's agent at time of original shipment from primary market.

Upon request of Buyer, Seller shall submit to the Secretary of the Silk Association of America his data showing weights forming basis of billing.

CONDITIONED WEIGHT of silk is the absolute dry weight plus eleven per cent.

To ascertain conditioned weight of a lot of Asiatic silks, at least two bales out of every five (or less) bales of a lot shall be tested at the United States Testing Company, Inc. The average of all tests must be accepted as the basis for the entire lot, and expense of conditioning divided equally between Buyer and Seller.

JAPAN SILKS, CHINA FILATURES, CANTON FILATURES, TUSSAH FILATURES, TSATLEE RERELES, HAINING REREELS, NATIVE CHINA YELLOW REREELS and other similar silks are sold invoice weight, or actual weight, or (by special agreement) conditioned weight.

NOTE: Canton Filatures are customarily sold invoice weight

Disputes over actual and/or invoice weight must be adjusted between Buyer and Seller on the basis of conditioned weight plus two per cent for Japan Silks, China Filatures, Canton Filatures and Tussah Filatures, and plus two and one-half per cent for Tsatlee Rereels, Haining Rereels, Native China Yellow Rereels and other similar silks.

(The basis of conditioned weight plus two per cent for Japan silks is continued temporarily pending final adoption of the basis of conditioned weight, which has been accepted in principle.)

ADULTERATION. Tsatlee Rereels and Haining Rereels are guaranteed by Seller not to lose more than twenty-two per cent by boil-off at the United States Testing Company, Inc. Szechuen Yellow Rereels shall not boil-off mroe than twenty-four per cent and Shantung Yellow Rereels shall not boil-off more than twenty-six per cent. Buyer and Seller may have as many tests made by the United States Testing House,. Inc. as they see fit, at their own expense, and the average of all such tests shall govern.

VARIATION OF SIZE. The average size under contract shall not vary more than given below for different classes and grades of silk. In case of dispute, Buyer and Seller shall arrange to have sizing tests made at the United States Testing Company, Inc., computed on the conditioned weight of the sizing skeins, Such tests are limited to five per bale and their average shall determine the size of the silk in the bale. For Asiatics, excepting China Steam Filatures First Category and Japan Filatures Double Extra Crack, the average of all bales of a lot shall determine the average of the lot, and if more than one-third of the bales in each individual lot are of wrong size, such entire lot may be rejected; otherwise, only the incorrect bales may be rejected. For European Silks, China Steam Filatures First Category and Japan Filatures Double Extra Crack, bales are treated individually, and only the incorrect bales of the lot may be rejected. Test skeins must be drawn from the bales by the United States Testing Company, Inc., and the total expense of such tests borne by the losing party.

CHINA FILATURES Seller's sizing tests shall be accepted, unless demonstrated to be wrong by the United Stats Testing Company, Inc., whose findings shall be final:

10/12 denier and finer—3/8 denier either way is allowed.
11/13 to 15/17 denier—1/2 denier either way is allowed.
16/18 to 19/21 denier—3/4 denier either way is allowed.
20/22 to 24/26 denier—7/8 denier either way is allowed.
25/27 to 28/30 denier— 1 denier either way is allowed.
Coarser sizes variation by agreement.

Steam Filatures of the Second and Third Categories shall not vary more than the above table for the lot, and an additional 1/2 denier for each bale, from the average given. Coarser sizes, variation by agreement,

Steam Filatures of the Fourth Category and Native China Filatures shall not vary more than the following limitations either way from the average given for the lot, and an additional 1/2 denier for each bale:

10/12 denier and finer—5/8 denier either way is allowed.
11/13 to 15/17 denier—3/4 denier either way is allowed.
16/18 to 19/21 denier— 1 denier either way is allowed.
20/22 to 24/26 denier-1-1/8 denier either way is allowed.
25/27 to 28/30 denier-1-1/4 denier either way is allowed.
Coarser sizes, variation by agreement.

The rules governing size of China Filatures applies to the first and second choice of the filatures. The third choice is to be governed by the table for the category next below the rating of the filature.

Japan's Rapid Development in Cotton Yarn Production

E. A. Mann, Textile Division U. S. Dept of Commerce Based on report from Commercial Attache C. E. Herring, Tokyo, and statistics published by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, the Japan Cotton Merchants' Union, and the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Exporters' Union.

IN 1925 the mills belonging to the Japan Cotton Spinners Association reported a record production of 2,436,785 bales (974,714,000 pounds) of cotton yarn and 1,179,525,000 yards of cotton cloth, compared with 905,536 bales (362,214,400 pounds) and 114,908,000 yards, respectively, in 1905—an increase in the 20-year period of 169 per cent in the output of yarn and of 926 per cent in the production of cotton cloth. The mill consumption of raw cotton rose from 846,581 bales (500 pounds each) in 1905 to 2,250,413 in 1925—a gain of almost 166 per cent.

Further Advance Indicated for 1926.

Data for the full year 1926 will not be available for several months, but preliminary figures for the first nine months, compiled from the monthly reports of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, show a total cotton consumption of 1,815,496 bales and a production amounting to 1,938,591 bales (775,436,400 pounds) of cotton yarn and 950,006,000 yards of cotton cloth—increases of 10.7 per cent in cotton consumption and of 8.7 per cent and 9.2 per cent, respectively, in the output of yarn and cloth compared with the first three quarters of 1925.

(*Continued on page 82*)

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(*Continued from page 81*)

Preliminary figures, received by cable, show a total yarn production of these mills of 443,000 bales (177,200,000 pounds) during October and November, 1926, as against 431,516 bales (172,606,400 pounds) spun during the corresponding months of 1925. These statistics indicate that the total output of yarn and cloth in 1926 will equal if not exceed the high record of 1925.

Cotton Yarn Exports Decline in 1926.

Japan's exports of cotton yarn amounted to approximately 294 000 bales of 400 pounds each in 1925, compared with 264,000 in 1924 and an average of 292,154 for the 10 years 1904 to 1913, inclusive, and an average of 405,530 for the years 1914 to 1923, inclusive, according to statistics published by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association. The 1925 shipments closely approximated the pre-war average but fell considerably below the average for 1914 to 1923, which included heavy exports during the war period. During the years 1914 to 1918, inclusive, Japanese exports of cotton yarn fluctuated between 420,000 and 575,000 bales.

During the first nine months of 1926 Japanese exports of cotton yarn totaled almost 154,000 bales, or approximately 62,000 less than shipments during the corresponding period of 1925. Marked fluctuations occurred in the quantity exported month by month, shipments ranging from 10,658 bales in January, 1925, to a peak of 42,921 bales in June of that year. Recessions and recoveries in the amount shipped were features of the balance of the 1925 trade, but the highest figure, 31,934 bales, was attained in October. March was the best month in 1926, with exports totaling 26,098 bales. A decline set in during June, and exports were down to 7,634 bales in August. Subsequently, a steady recovery took place, with shipments aggregating 12,382 bales in September, 15,783 in October, and about 17,000 in November.

Cotton Consumption and Yarn and Cloth Production.

The consumption of raw cotton, the monthly average of active cotton spindles, and the production of cotton yarn and cloth, as reported by the mills belonging to the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, are given in the following table for the calendar years 1905 and 1913 to 1925, inclusive, and the first nine months of 1926;

Japanese consumption of raw cotton and mill production of cotton yarn and piece goods

Year	Cotton consumption: American	Indian	Total	Active spindles (monthly average)	Production: Yarn	Cloth
	Bales	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Number*	*Bales*	*1,000 yards*
1905	248,558	431,062	846,581	1,329,404	905,536	114,908
1913	404,882	869,371	1,424,277	2,167,926	1,517,982	416,725
1914	340,795	1,099,737	1,567,715	2,369,801	1,666,181	454,902
1915	418,071	1,118,641	1,615,642	2,463,376	1,720,264	502,077
1916	471,231	1,187,956	1,791,174	2,757,299	1,925,579	560,181
1917	484,289	1,181,042	1,811,887	2,850,637	1,923,841	594,649
1918	560,749	906,145	1,706,456	2,936,495	1,803,866	656,935
1919	711,178	753,297	1,795,107	3,179,568	1,920,782	739,390
1920	620,740	965,763	1,704,633	3,191,753	1,816,976	762,037
1921	609,527	1,043,997	1,721,093	3,162,353	1,811,350	700,698
1922	779,518	1,230,484	2,095,759	3,967,265	2,228,246	869,328
1923	592,847	1,305,597	2,039,405	4,079,855	2,171,153	1,000,709
1924	564,394	1,127,938	1,938,027	4,115,692	2,072,817	1,030,906
1925	.....	.....	2,250,413	4,669,753	2,436,785	1,179,525
1926 (first 9 months)	.....	.....	1,815,496	4,972,721	1,938,591	950,006

Note.—Cotton consumption in bales of 500 pounds; yarn production in bales of 400 pounds.

Export Markets for Japanese Cotton Yarn Located in Far East.

China and British India are by far the most important export outlets for Japanese cotton yarn. In 1925 China took 134,344 bales of cotton yarn, of which 42,234 bales were 20s, 32,995 were 32s, and 40,681 were in counts of 40s and upward. Its purchases declined during the first nine months of 1926 to 58,941 bales as against 103,000 bought during the corresponding period of 1925. Over 60 per cent of Japan's 1925 exports to British India consisted of 42s. Sales of yarn to India during the first three quarters of 1926 totaled 51,653 bales, or about 6,000 less than during the like period of 1925.

The monthly reports of the Japan Cotton Merchants' Union show the exports of cotton yarn by counts to the principal countries of destination. These figures check very closely with official Japanese export statistics and with those published by the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association. The following table is based upon the reports of the union:

Japanese exports of cotton yarn, by counts, to the principal countries of destination

(Quantity in 400-pound bales)

Country of destination	14s and under	16s	20s	32s	[1] 40s and 42s	43s and above	Total
1925 (calendar year):							
China	1,810	17,624	42,234	31,995	37,593	3,088	134,344
Hongkong	4,243	647	31,368	5,995	12,259	330	54,843
Philippine Islands	167	156	1,196	392	386	239	2,536
British India	139	232	10,369	11,220	48,909	9,541	80,410
Other countries	1,075	1,338	11,271	520	6,726	846	21,776
Total	7,434	19,997	96,438	50,123	105,873	14,044	293,909
1926 (first 9 months):							
China	345	1,951	11,190	18,540	23,810	3,105	58,941
Hongkong	2,702	920	12,558	1,116	5,633	180	23,109
Philippine Islands	19	30	1,812	290	157	158	2,466
British India	127	71	2,604	6,386	32,109	10,356	51,653
All other	895	565	10,807	496	4,101	221	17,085
Total	4,088	3,537	38,971	26,828	65,810	14,020	153,254

[1] 42s only in 1925.

Yarn Consumption and Cloth Production Increase

Despite increased production and declining exports of cotton yarn in 1926 as compared with 1925, stocks of cotton yarn in the warehouses and sheds at Kobe and Osaka were actually lower at the end of each quarter in 1926 than in 1925. A small quantity of cotton yarn is warehoused in Tokyo where stocks showed a tendency to accumulate during 1926. The quantity involved, however, is comparatively unimportant, stocks having totaled 3,314 bales at the end of August, 1926. The decrease in exports was largely offset by increased consumption of yarn in the weaving establishments of the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association. The amount of yarn consumed by the mills during each quarter of 1926 exceeded the quantity used during the corresponding period of 1925.

Coincident with the increase in consumption of cotton yarn were parallel gains in the output of cotton cloth. During the first nine months of 1926 the mills wove 950,006,000 yards of cotton cloth compared with 870,046,000 in the first three quarters of 1925. Of these amounts, 709,945,000 yards, or 74.7 per cent, were exported in 1926 and 684,906,000 yards,

or 78.7 per cent. in 1925. Despite this favorable showing, exports of cotton cloth recorded a sharp decline from 241,291,000 yards in the June, 1926 quarter to 202,835,000 in the September quarter. October shipments, however, amounted to 79,806,000 yards, or approximately 3,000,000 less than corresponding month of 1925, and probably presage a further those of the recovery in cloth exports during the balance of 1926.

Stocks of Cotton Cloth Accumulating in Kobe and Osaka Markets

In consequence of the slump in exports, stocks of staple cotton fabrics have been accumulating in Kobe and Osaka and at the end of September stood at 95,800 bales, or 37,000 more than on September 30, 1925. Commenting on this phase of the situation, the Japan Financial and Economic Monthly for September, 1926, states:

Exports of cotton fabrics so much prospered in March, 1926, that they exceeded 100,000,000 yards, the highest record known for the past. But from the following month they gradually declined until they decreased to a level of 63,000,000 yards in August, having decreased by as much as 40 per cent during the five months. Cotton-yarn exports have pursued almost the same course as cotton fabrics, dropping from 26,098 bales (400 pounds each) in March to 7,634 in August. This serious depression in exports of cotton yarn and cloth is due chiefly to the recovery of exchange. It has also recently been accounted for in no small degree by the high price in the domestic market.

As will be seen from the accompanying table, stocks of cotton fabrics have, on the whole, been on the increase since the beginning of 1926. While in 1925 the stock declined in the latter half of the year, the reverse is likely to be the case in 1926. Stocks at the end of August, 1926, were as large as 91,000 bales, an increase of 33 per cent over the figure of August, 1925. Besides this stock on the market, there is said to be a considerable amount of cotton cloth kept in the godowns (warehouses) of the mills—no less than 100,000 bales. The actual stock accumulated throughout the whole country perhaps exceeds the 200,000-bale mark. It is two to three times the figure for 1925. This oversupply of cotton-cloth stock is due chiefly to the depression in exports.

The increase in production and the collapse of the market have been prominent features of the cotton trade since last year. There may be mentioned various causes such as the increase in exports accompanying the low exchange and the lowering of cost consequent upon a decline in the price of raw cotton. But the fundamental cause must be sought in the decline in the price due to the increase in production. In other words, it is due to the marked falling off in price that consumption both at home and abroad has so much increased that there has not been overproduction of yarn despite the expansion of production.

Data for Japanese Cotton Industry Summarized

The following table shows the production of yarn and cloth by the mills belonging to the Japan Spinners' Association, yarn consumption, cotton yarn and cloth exports, and stocks in the warehouses and sheds at Kobe and Osaka:

Japanese production and exports of cotton yarn and cloth by quarters and stocks of yarn and cloth in Kobe and Osaka at the end of each quarter

Quarter	Yarn production		Yarn consumed in weaving		Yarn exported	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	Bales	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*
January-March	578,349	636,521	157,218	174,641	45,327	64,451
April-June	614,123	678,995	172,116	197,628	101,165	60,003
July-September	591,068	623,075	170,544	178,941	69,586	29,343
October-December	653,245	.....	183,077	.....	77,848	.....
Total	2,436,785	1,938,591	682,955	551,210	293,926	153,797

Quarter	Cloth woven		Cloth exported	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	Thousand yards	*Thousand yards*	*Thousand yards*	*Thousand yards*
January-March	279,664	307,926	201,973	265,819
April-June	302 619	333,977	242,871	241,291
July-September	287,763	308,103	240,062	202,835
October-December.	309,479	.....	220,433	.....
Total	1,179,525	950,006	905,339	709,945

Quarter	Stocks in Kobe and Osaka at end of quarter: Cotton yarn		Cotton cloth	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	Bales	*Bales*	*Thousand yards*	*Thousand yards*
aJnuary-March	23,983	16,654	78,932	63,377
April-June	24,362	20,120	105,248	95,182
July-September	22,385	15,163	58,507	95,800
October-December	19,166	.....	60,835	.....

Source: Statistics for yarn consumed in weaving, production of cotton yarn and cloth, and cotton-yarn exports, from Monthly Reports of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association; cotton-cloth exports and stocks of cotton yarn in Kobe and Osaka, from reports of the Japan Cotton Merchants' Union and the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Exporters' Union; stocks of cotton cloth in Kobe and Osaka, abstracted from an article in the Japan Financial Economic Monthly, September, 1926.

Japanese Exports of Cotton Cloth Increase Slightly in 1926.

The total value of Japanese exports of all classes of cotton piece goods increased from 326,587,000 yen in 1924 to 432 850,000 in 1925 (the exchange value of the Japanese yen was $0.4119 in 1924, $0.4104 in 1925, and $0.467 during the first 10 months of 1926). No official data are available showing the quantities of cotton cloth shipped to the various export markets during 1926. The 10-day reports of the Japan Cotton Merchants' Union and the Cotton, Yarn, and Cloth Exporters' Union give fairly reliable figures for the exports of some of the more important classes of cotton piece goods and also the total shipments of cotton cloth to the principal markets. Japanese exports of cotton cloth during the first 10 months of 1926 amounted to 789,752,000 yards compared with 767,648,000 in the corresponding period of 1925, according to the reports of the union. The value, however, declined from 233,056,000 yen in 1925 to 208,007,000 in 1926. Unbleached shirtings, unbleached sheetings, and drills, in the order named, were the most important classes of goods shipped in both 1925 and 1926.

Principal Export Markets for Japanese Cotton Piece Goods

China took about half of the Japanese exports of the classes of cotton piece goods, listed by the union, in the first ten months of both 1925 and 1926. British India ranked second, but its takings were about 34 per cent in 1925 and 40 per cent in 1926 of the Chinese purchases. The Netherlands East Indies, Egypt, Arabian Persia, and the Straits Settlements, in the order mentioned, were other important export outlets for Japanese cotton cloth.

The principal classes of cotton cloth exported and the most important countries of destination are shown in the following table, taken from the aforementioned union report:

Japanese exports of cotton cloth by classes and countries of destination

(Quantities in thousands of yards; values in thousands of yen)

	10 months ended October 31—			
		Yen		*Yen*
Unbleached sheetings	148,648	44,759	157,267	43,506
Unbleached shirtings	216 473	69,333	223,951	57,893
Bleached shirtings	47,976	16,610	52,097	15 315
Drills	105,669	33,486	92,611	28,455
Jeans	130,079	41,546	146,243	39,090
Imitation nankeens	67,094	12,984	65,823	10,231
T-cloths	51,709	14,338	51,760	13,517
Total	767,648	233,056	786,752	208,007
EXPORTED TO—				
China, including Hongkong	395,231	118,007	389,230	94,963
British India	136 055	42,935	156,986	42,759
Netherlands East Indies	75,608	23,628	82,887	22,997
Straits Settlements	19,730	6,100	15,846	5,106
Philippine Islands	13,623	4,152	10,476	3,368
Egypt	42,048	12,489	48,681	14,402
Other Africa	20,869	6,417	23,562	6,703
Australia	7,557	2,198	7,069	2,113
Balkan States	9,837	2,947	12,035	3,395
Arabian Persia	17,872	5,298	20,552	5,674
South America	6,575	2,114	6,798	1,884
Other countries	22,643	6,771	15,630	4,643

Present Situation of the Japanese Cotton Industry.

The following analysis of the present position and future prospects of the Japanese industry is a brief digest of a report on the subject by Commercial Attache C. E. Herring, Tokyo:

The Japanese cotton spinning and weaving industry has been passing through a serious crisis. Current opinion in the trade is that the bottom has been reached but that the upward market tendency in the last week of November may not continue in view of the international situation and other factors involved.

Cotton-yarn prices have reached a new low level during the past two months and some of the mills are said to be in financial difficulties. The industry was already feeling the effects of rising yen exchange, the Chinese disturbances, the operation of labor laws prohibiting night shifts, and the declining purchasing power of Far Eastern markets following the drop in silver prices, when the break in American cotton prices occurred.

The mills had not anticipated any such price drop and were caught with stocks purchased at much higher dollar prices when the yen was also considerably farther from par

(*Continued on page 85*)

Developments in the China Situation for the Past Week

The political and military situation in China is practically where we left it last week, meaning by this statement, that aside from the withdrawal of the forces of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang from the section of Kiangsu south of the Yangtsze River and the taking over of the district by Gen. Chang Chung-chang, Fengtien tupan of Shantung province, nothing has happened. The inside reasons for the withdrawal of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, former tupan of the five provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien, Kiangsi and Anhwei, are still shrouded in the mysteries of Chinese politics. It is true that Marshal Sun's forces were defeated in Chekiang and Kiangsi provinces, but despite this he still had a large force in Kiangsu and his soldiers were undoubtedly well equipped, but despite this, Marshal Sun got out and left the field to Gen. Chang Chung-chang, the Fengtien tupan of Shantung who has brought in his army of Shantung troops which carry the title of Chihli-Shantung Allied Armies. Practically all of the forces of Sun Chuan-fang, including his subordinate generals, have been transferred to northern Kiangsu in the district east of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and north of the Yangtsze River. As for Marshal Sun himself, it is reported that he is to be stationed at the town of Haichow on the northern Kiangsu coast where the salt fields are located, a place formerly occupied by Gen. Bei Bao-san, one of Sun's subordinates who has now, according to popular report, gone over to the Nationalists and is stationed in southern Anhwei province.

Picture by *Courtesy Shun Pao*

Admiral-General Pih Show-tseng and his young son.

Reasons for Sun's Withdrawal

As stated in the foregoing, the reasons for Marshal Sun's quiet withdrawal from the Shanghai district are shrouded in the mysteries of Chinese politics. Some say that he 'sold out' to Fengtien while others insist that he has practically been held a prisoner in the Yamen in Nanking by Gen. Chang Chung-chang and that Gen. Chang has taken advantage of Marshal Sun's discomfiture and has forced Sun to disgorge a considerable portion of the wealth which he accumulated in the Shanghai district. One reason which seems more logical is that Sun's troops, due to the propaganda of the Nationalists in Kiangsi and Chekiang, could no longer be depended upon, hence it was necessary to get them out of Shanghai. But before leaving the subject, it is interesting to relate still another theory, which is to the effect that both Cantonese and Fengtien were anxious to eliminate Sun Chuan-fang, so he was placed between two fires which he could not resist. But regardless of the reasons or motives, Marshal Sun has gone and Gen. Chang has arrived and that's that!

Admiral-General Pih Shou-tseng

With the passing of Sun Chuan-fang, Shanghai also lost another interesting character in the person of Gen. Li Pao-chen, local defense commissioner who will always be remembered here for his head-cutting exploits in connection with the suppression of the general strike which was called by the radical section of the Kuomintang during the China New Year holidays at the beginning of February. Just how many heads which were removed by Gen. Li is not known, but the Chinese papers have mentioned eighty as being the approximate figure, hence the radicals will long have grounds for remembering him and haunting him wherever he goes in the future. Gen. Li Pao-chen's place has been taken at Shanghai by a Fengtien commander, Pih Shou-tseng by name who carries the title of 'Admiral-General.' Gen. Pih got this interesting title because of his command of the section of the Chinese fleet stationed at Tsingtao where Gen. Pih was defense commissioner. Gen. Pih is a loyal follower of Gen. Chang Chung-chang, Fengtien tupan of Shantung, hence he has been stationed at Shanghai to watch the situation here while Gen. Chang Chung-chang will manage the campaign in northern Kiangsu and Anhwei. Gen. Chang's chief predicament is due to his long line of communications stretching from Shantung to Shanghai a distance of approximately three hundred miles and much of it lying in territory which is hostile to the occupation of Northern troops. Gen. Chang at first planned to establish his headquarters in Nanking, but owing to the deflection of Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, tupan of Anhwei and Gen. Wang Pu, civil-governor of Anhwei, both of whom have gone over to the Nationalists and have been appointed commanders of divisions of the Nationalist Army, it was necessary for Gen. Chang to transfer his headquarters back to Hsuchowfu, the strategic point in Northern Kiangsu where the Lung-Hai (east and west) Railway crosses the Tientsin-Pukow (north and south) line. Immediately following Gen. Chang's departure from Nanking he appointed Gen. Chu Yu-puh as commander of the Chihli-Fengtien forces, including the White Russian mercenaries, in the Nanking area. Gen. Chu Yu-puh has been serving as tupan of Chihli province, but has always been a loyal follower of Chang Chung-chang.

Nationalist Strategy

As the situation stands today, Gen. Chang Chung-chang and his allied Chihli-Shantung troops have supplanted the forces of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang in the Lower Yangtsze delta. Gen. Chang's troops are spread out along the railway all the way from Shantung to Shanghai and hence present many vulnerable points, which the Nationalists are taking advantage of to the best of their ability by launching attacks simultaneously at Soochow, Wusih, Nanking and in at least two places along the railway in Anhwei. On Saturday evenning, March 12, a force of Nationalist troops wearing plain clothing slipped through the Fengtien lines near Shanghai and removed some rails from the Shanghai-Nanking line and causing one engine and several cars to be overturned. This shows Gen. Chang Chung-chang what he is up against for it is next to impossible for him to protect the whole line and particularly difficult when it is known that the Chinese country people generally sympathize with the South and hence are always ready to cooperate with the Nationalists by supplyiag information and in slipping their troops through the lines.

It therefore appears inevitable that Gen. Chang Chung-chang will be eliminated, although he may put up a hard fight in the process, especially with his force of some 4,000 White Russian Mercenaries who have no other interest in life except fighting, having been at it now pretty regularly for about twelve years. The chances are that when Chang is defeated that these Russians will all slip away and come to Shanghai thus adding further to the complications of this city.

The Hankow Conference

Of greater interest and importance than the military phases of the Chinese political situation has been the meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Nationalist Government in Hankow which opened on March 11 and was preceded by a general conference of the Kuomintang Party. It is still too early, as these lines are written, to know definitely what has happened at Hankow, but the fact that serious dissention has developed in the ranks of the Kuomintang Party, has already been referred to in the editorial columns of *The Review*. Briefly the situation seems to have narrowed down to the so-called Wu-Han and Nanchang factions, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the moderates being at Nanchang and Hsu Chien, Minister of Justice and the radicals and communists at Wu-Han. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, for a long time has been opposed to the extreme measures of the radicals in stirring up labor agitations and foreign complications, while Hsu Chien and the Communists have insisted that the labor and politic revolution must go over even to the extent of establishing a Communist regime in China should that be necessary to accomplish the chief ends of the revolution. The effect of this has been to throw the moderate elements in the Kuomintang over on the side of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and in addition it has also had the effect of attracting to Chiang Kai-shek's camp the younger elements in the Chihli or Northern party who now have no place to go on account of the passing of Tsao Kun, Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-fang, The reports from Hankow are so heavily censored and delayed that it is still impossible to learn what has happened, but later reports seem to indicate that a truce has been patched up and a reorganization of the Central Executive Committee effected. On the eve of the meeting on March 11, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek delivered a conciliatory message to the Conference urging peace and recommending that all members of the Party subordinate themselves to the Central Executive, but despite this Hsu Chien is reported to have delivered a speech at the opening session in which he lambasted Chiang Kai-shek as an autocrat. Some of the news reports which were delayed by the censor, but which are now beginning to come through, indicate that the opening meeting broke up in a row and there was a fear of a military coup, but as stated before, the latest reports indicate that a truce has been patched up.

Men and Events

Some 500 American tourists were in Shanghai last week on the steamer California which is making a round-the-world tour.

George J. McCarthy, assistant general passenger agent for the Dollar steamship lines, has gone to Hongkong on a business trip.

Peking was visited by a heavy snow storm last week accompanied by severe cold weather over all of North China and Manchuria.

The Shanghai Branch of the China Association will hold its annual meeting at the Shanghai Club on Thursday afternoon, March 24.

The annual St. Patrick's Ball was held at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai on the evening of Thursday, March 17 and was well attended.

The annual general meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai will be held at the Shanghai Club on the afternoon of Thursday, March 24.

Approximately 12,000 Chinese laborers were on strike in Shanghai this week, the chief industries affected being British and Japanese cotton mills and the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

The annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai will be held at the American Club on the evening of Tuesday, April 26 and will be preceded by a dinner.

Sir Francis Aglen, former Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, who was dismissed by the Peking Government, has arrived in Shanghai on his way home to England.

The Rev. Father Morrisey, S. J., delivered an address on the subject, "Rome and the Vatican" before the members of the St. Joseph's Catholic Association on Monday afternoon, March 14.

The Union Club of China and the Union Club Proprietary will hold their annual general meetings at the club premises on Avenue Edward VII at 5:20 p.m. Tuesday, March 22.

Liu Wen-tao has been appointed by the Nationalist Government as special delegate to investigate political conditions in Soviet Russia. Mr. Liu will travel to Europe by way of the United States.

The American University Club of Shanghai is starting a series of discussion meetings, the first to be held at the Union Club of China on the evening of Monday, March 21. The meeting will be preceded by a dinner, the cost of which will be $1.50.

The Rev. Clifford M. Drury, pastor of Community Church, Shanghai accompanied by Mrs. Drury and family, departed from Shanghai on March 16. Rev. Drury is planning to study in Scotland for several months, following which he will return to the United States.

Pih Shou-tseng, local military commander who carries the title of 'Admiral-General' has reserved a suite of rooms at the Majestic Hotel in the International Settlement. He is now serving as chief of the section of Gen. Chang Chung-chang's troops stationed at Shanghai.

Dr. Edmunds, president of Canton Christian College, Canton, was in Shanghai this week on his way to Hankow. Dr. Edmunds reports that conditions have considerably improved in Canton recently and that Canton Christian College is now functioning without special difficulty.

Kumetaro Yamamoto, a prominent member of the Seiyukai Party in Japan who is now making a tour of investigation in China, called upon General Chiang Kai-shek in Nanchang on March 12 and spent several hours discussing conditions in China with the Nationalist Army commander.

The funeral of Mrs. W. L. Merriman, who died suddenly last week, was held at the Bubbling Well cemetery on Monday afternoon, March 14. By special request friends were asked not to send flowers but to contribute equivalent amounts to the Civic Department of the American Woman's Club.

Gen. Zang Tse-ying, former chief of the Shanghai-Woosung Constabulary has been appointed defense commissioner by Gen. Chang Chung-chang, according to the Chinese press. Gen. Zang will succeed Gen. Li Pao-chen, an appointee of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, who has been transferred to northern Kiangsu.

The Shanghai Volunteer Corps, consisting of approximately 1,600 civilians, held a route march and demonstration parade through the streets of Shanghai on Sunday morning, March 13. At the Shanghai Race Course the units were inspected by Major-General John Duncan, commander of the British forces at Shanghai.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of STACY A. RANSOM, Deceased.

Cause No. 2908
Estate No. 647
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of STACY A. RANSOM, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned, on or before July 11, 1927, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Stirling Fessenden
ADMINISTRATOR.
2 Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.

Japan's Cotton Yarn Production

(*Continued from page 83*)

($0.4985) than during the past few weeks. Stocks of cotton yarn and cloth in the mills and in warehouses increased, and the export trade went from bad to worse. Domestic purchasers hesitated to place orders even at abnormally low prices, hoping for a further decline in quotations, until at the end of September, stocks of cotton fabrics warehoused in the Osaka-Kobe district had reached the unusually high total of 95,800 bales and unsold stocks in the godowns of the weaving mills were also above normal. During October domestic sales were somewhat stimulated by bedrock prices and the threat of heavy curtailment of production, and public warehouse stocks had decreased to 84,447 bales at the end of the month.

From the beginning of the cotton year, August 1, 1926, to the middle of November, Japanese spinning mills had brought about 1,000,000 bales of raw cotton, of which more than half was American, according to the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association. When American prices began to decline the mills continued to buy heavily in order to balance previous losses and the final price break completed their embarrassment. Nevertheless, it is predicted by American operators in the Osaka district that total Japanese purchases of American cotton for the 1926-27 cotton year will amount to approximately 1,000,000 bales, above last year's turnover.

The situation of the cotton spinners is far from satisfactory, but there has apparently been considerable exaggeration of their predicament. The fall in prices of American cotton has affected the larger mills, whose resources are greater, more than the smaller mills, as the latter had been buying from hand to mouth before the price break came. Even the larger mills, however, which had purchased three months or more ahead, were somewhat protected by their forward contracts for yarns and fabrics. There has been much talk of production costs exceeding prices, but it appears, in the larger and better equipped mills at least, that such is not the case. While cotton yarn and piece-goods prices in yen have declined, the decrease has been partly offset by the appreciation in the exchange value of the yen.

Japanese textile mills in China are said to have done much better recently than might have been expected considering the disturbed conditions. In fact, the profits of the Chinese mills are relied upon to improve the rather discouraging balance sheets of the parent companies in Japan.

Capt. W. I. Eisler has resigned as a director of the Yangtsze Rapid Steamship Company, according to a notice appearing in the *North China Daily News*.

According to a recent *Reuters* report from Hankow the laborers in the factory of the British Cigarette Company in that city have threatened to take over and operate the plant themselves unless the Company does not shortly reopen the factory.

Rear Admiral Wm. H. G. Bullard of the U. S. Navy, accompanied by Mrs. Bullard, who have been in Peking for sometime, have arrived in Shanghai on their way home to the United States. Admiral Bullard is an authority on radio and recently has been appointed head of the new radio administration in the United States.

The Nationalist Government at Hankow has instituted a bureau for the collection of stamp taxes from foreigners and Chinese alike in the Wu-Han district. Stamps are required for all commercial documents, books and records of every description, the price ranging from two cents to two dollars. Penalty for not using the stamps is said to be up to $200.

The body of an American Marine, identified as Sgt. James B. Montague of the Transport Chaumont, was found in the Whangpoo River on Sunday morning, March 13. Upon examination it was found that Sgt. Montague had met death due to concussion of the brain. He had been a member of the U. S. M: C. for 26 years and had an excellent record.

Admiral Yang Shu-chuang, commander of the section of the Chinese Navy which has been stationed at Shanghai has announced his independence from the Peking Government' and according to popular report has joined the Nationalist Government at Hankow. It is reported that Admiral Yang will shortly move the gunboats now stationed at Shanghai to Kiukiang.

The Chinese Bankers Association of Shanghai has refused to make a loan of $50,000 to the local Chinese authorities on the grounds that previous loans of this character have not been repaid. The Bankers Association states that when previous loans were made that the officials promised repayment within three months, but since nothing has been done no further loans can be made.

Two attempts on the part of soldiers belonging to the forces of General Chang Chung-chang to enter the International Settlement on Saturday, March 12, were frustrated by the British troops without incident. It is thought that the Chinese action was due to a misunderstanding, since the Chinese previously had asked for permission to move troops across the Settlement but had been refused.

According to a notice appearing in the *Shanghai Times* on Sunday, March 13, H. Howard has terminated his services as editor of the *China Courier* a newspaper started by Chinese interests in Shanghai sometime ago. Francis Zia, who edited the *Courier* prior to his kidnapping by agents of Gen. Li Pao-chen, defense commissioner, has been released and is now recuperating in one of the Shanghai hospitals.

Owing to the removal of rails on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway between the towns of Nanziang and Chenju near Shanghai on the night of March 12, one engine and several cars were derailed. It is thought the work was done by agents of the Nationalist Army wearing plain clothes who invaded the area and forced the workmen to remove the rails, the purpose being to disrupt the transport of troops by Gen. Chang Chung-chang's army.

O. J. Todd, an American engineer who recently was appointed supervising engineer by the Nationalist Government at Hankow to repair dykes along the Yangtsze River in Hupeh province, arrived in Hankow last week with eleven Chinese engineers to proceed with the work. Part of the force will be dispatched to Kweichow Province for the purpose of constructing a road from Kweiyang northward to connect with the Yangtsze River of Chishui.

Tung Wen College, the Shanghai Japanese educational institution held its graduation exercises on Sunday, March 13, when 98 Japanese students received diplomas. The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Yada, delivered the principal address and other talks were made by R, Okanouye, vice-president of the School and by T. Funatsu, former Consul-General here who is now general manager of the Japanese Cotton Mill Owners' Association. Letters of congratulation were read from Baron Shidehara, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Baron Okura, Minister of Education and others.

Gen. Wu Kwan-hsin, former Minister of War in the Peking Cabinet has been appointed 'Mayor' of the Shanghai-Woosung Special Administrative District. in succession to Dr. V. K. Ting. Dr. Ting resigned sometime ago on account of injuries suffered in a motor car accident. Dr. Ting was appointed by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, but now that the Fengtien general Chang Chung-chang is in control of the

(Continued on page VI)

From the Chinese Press

March 10—Members of various parties of Japanese House of Peers entertain Tai Tien-chiu, Nationalist representative in Japan—Generals Wu Chung-sung, Chang Tso-hsiang, Chang Ching-hui send telegram to Wu Pei-fu asking him to come to Peking for conference with Chang Tso ling on Honan situation—Yang Yu-ting leaves Mukden for Peking —Tang Er-ho and Admiral Tu Shi-kue, send in second resignations to Cabinet on grounds 'financial hopelessness' —Liang Shih-yi again active in trying to form new Cabinet —Tiao Rso-chien and Hsu Hsi appointed by Peking Cabinet to serve on committee for rendition of Tientsin Concession—Mrs. Borodin, wife of Soviet adviser at Hankow, who was kidnapped from a Russian steamer at Hankow and now held at Tsinanfu entertained by staff officers of Chang Chung-chang and taken on sightseeing trip about city—Nationalist Government approves regulations for rendition of British Concession at Kiukiang—Tan Yen-kai, Chiang Kai-shek and other men of Kuomintang party arrive in Wuchang to participate in party conference and meeting of general committee of Nationalist Government—Rumored again that Sun Chuan-fang retiring—Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang dismiss Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan from Anhwei tupanship and appoint Gen. Chen Chung-yen as successor, Gen Chen Tiao-yuen, having joined Nationalists—Situation now quiet about Lake Taiho —Cantonese hold large mass-meeting inaugurating national movement for emancipation of Chinese women—Whampoa military Academy decides to establish artillery and cavalry departments—Reported Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has dispatched Generals Liu Tso-lung and Tung Sheng-chih with 15,000 troops northward from Hankow along the Peking-Hankow Railway while Feng Yu-hsiang reported simultaneously ordering Gen. Yu Yu-jen to enter Honan from Tungkwan in a joint campaign against Fengtien in Honan—Chang Tso-ling's paper currency slumps to $800 to silver $100 on account of the news from Honan—Reported that 31 persons killed and 80 wounded in serious wreck on Shantung Railway near Rsangkow—Yang Yu-ting, Mukden chief-of-staff arrives Peking, immediately conferences with Chang Tso-ling on Honan situation which is considered most serious in Capital.

March 11—Rumored in Peking that three Soviet Diplomatic Couriers who were kidnapped at Nanking with Mrs. Borodin, were shot upon the orders of Gen. Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung—Serious clashes between rival labor factions at Foochow causes uneasiness—*Toho* report from Hankow states that considerable uneasiness exists among Communists in Kuomintang party owing to rumor that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is contemplating a coup e'etat —owing to removal of rails on Yellow River Bridge on Peking-Hankow Railway in Honan, Fengtien troops forced to concentrate on North bank of river, where they are firing across at the Wu Pei-fu forces—Reported that all of Wu Pei-fu generals, with exception of Chiang Yen-hung and Chang Chi-huang have deserted to the South and that Wu is planning to return to Loyang-Peking report states that Fengtien forces under Chang Chung-chang will concentrate at Nanking while Fengtien forces in Honan are concentrating along the Yellow River; Reported that Gen. Chin Yun-ao, formerly with Wu Pei-fu, but now with the South is concentrating at Yengchen owing to the fear of a Fengtien flanking movement—Wu Pei-fu declines invitation of Chang Tso-ling to go to Peking—Gen Chang Chung-chang decides to invite Gen. Chu Yu-puh, Fengtien tupan of Chihli to come to Nanking while Chang Chung-chang will concentrate at Pengpu, Anhwei and Hsuchowfu, Kiangsu in order to meet the advance of the Cantonese northward through Anhwei from Kiukiang—Chang Chung-chang appoints Generals Wang Tung, Hsu-Yuan Chun, and Hsu Kun to watch the Kiangsu front in the vicinity of Lake Taiho—Reported that Nationalists planning to appoint Huang Chang-hui as director-general of the former German Concession; Liu Wang-tao resigns from Hankow mayorship on account of illness and Chang Tun-tung appointed in his place—Hankow will hold three-day celebration in honor of death anniversary of Sun Yat-sen—Sir Austen Chamberlain tells League of Nation at Geneva that Britain will continue her neutral attitude when the Nationalists occupy the Shanghai area and also stated that while the situation at Shanghai was different from Hankow, Tientsin and Kiukiang, that Britain was ready nevertheless to consider the matter of changing the status of the International Settlement. Sir Austen also said that Britain was not considering the recognition of the Nationalists; Koo Kung-chun, Chinese editor of the *Eastern Times*, Shanghai, informed Chamberlain that the dispatching of British troops to China 'would not help British trade in China.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Customs Administiation

The Collection and Disposal of the Maritime and Native Customs Revenue since the Revolution of 1911, with an Account of the Loan Services administered by the Inspector General of Customs. By Stanley F. Wright, Commissioner of Customs and Personal Secretary to the Inspector General. Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai. Mex. $5.-

As explained in a foreword, dated January 31, 1927, and signed by F. A. Aglen, the greater part of this report was compiled towards the end of 1925, as a *confidential* paper for record in the Inspectorate archives. Now "the rapid march of events in which the Customs Administration is seriously involved makes it desirable to give this paper publicity." From all of which it appears that its publication is meant either as an explanation of the attitude of Mr. Aglen in the recent disputes which eventually culminated in his dismissal from the post of Inspecter General by the Chinese Government, or was intended to strengthen his hand before the dismissal took place.

At any rate the volume is replete with information, as it gives a very succinct account of the situation in connection with the collection of China's customs revenue, and explains how the surpluses are allotted towards the discharge of the many obligations which China is carrying.

The spirit that pervades the volume cannot be more succinctly stated than it is in the following paragraph: "The entrusting of the Inspector General of Customs, a paid official of the Chinese Government appointed by and under the orders of that Government, with the task of supervising the collecting of the Customs revenue and of seeing that all obligations secured on that revenue are duly met leaves China mistress in her own house and not in a position of subordination to an external authority. The striking success of this arrangement is a fact beyond all dispute."

G. W. M.

The Currencies of China

The publishers, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ld., announce the appearance of the second revised and enlarged issue of Mr. E. Kann's book on China's currencies systems. The fact that the first edition was sold out within 8 months after its appearance speaks for itself.

Special attention has been devoted to the practical side of the book, to which many outturns of bullion shipments, as well as parity tables have been added. The statistical material has been brought up right to the beginning of 1927.

A map of China and many excellent illustrations have been added to the second edition. While the historical aspect of China's currency systems has received the same amount of attention, as was devoted to the first edition of the book, much has been done to enhance the value of the practical side of the book, in which will be found a formula for every possible kind of financial transaction in or with China. The book is likely to be incorporated in every library containing serious works on China. No banker or merchant should be without it.

A very detailed subject index, now forming the opening pages of the book, will enable the reader to immediately trace information on any subject that comes within the scope of Mr Kann's work. It may be asserted without exaggeration that Mr. Kann's work is the only one of its kind and is therefore likely to meet with the success it deserves.

Women in The Ministry

THE BIBLE STATUS OF WOMAN. by Rev. LEE ANNA STARR, D. D., LL. D. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. Price $3.00 8 416pp. cloth covers.

This controversial book, based on proof texts and employing forced exegisis, demands for women an equal share in the Gospel Ministry. A love for big words, not always correctly used, and a parade of learning, as well as the authoress's photograph in academic garb as frontispiece can be forgiven when one considers how women have been and in many places still are oppressed. Woman's emancipation, however, is coming as a result of a growing appreciation of the mind of Christ and of the increasing economic independence of women rather than through such special pleading.

St. John's University Shanghai.

M. H. L.

(*Continued from page 86*)

March 12—Owing to the occupation of Kiangsu by Gen. Chang Chung-chang it is reported that Sun Chuan-fang, former tupan will remove his troops to Yangchow, Chingkiangpu, Haichow and Hsuchowfu—Reports from Nanking state that 13th and 26 Regiments of Fengtien troops are stationed at Wukiang near Soochow and that other forces are concentrating at Woochow and Wusih and that as a result of the disorder all wealthy persons are leaving the area—Following the occupation of Wuhu by the Nationalists, the laborers started an agitation for the expulsion of the foreign customs staff and that foreigners forced to 'take refuge in safety 'but Nationalists finally succeed in dispelling crowd; 30,000 participate in mass meeting to welcome Southerners and deliver fiery speeches denouncing British and Japanese for landing troops and sailors at Shanghai—Among those arriving at Hankow to participate in National Executive Committee of Nationalist Government are Li Lieh-chun, Tan Yen-kai, Ho Hsiang-wu, Koo Meng-yu and Wang Tien-pei; immediately held conference with Sun Fo in chair; Tan Yen-kai reported on military situation in Lower Yangtsze and Hsu Chien spoke on the differences which had developed between 'Hankow and Nanchang—Gen. Chang Chung-chang notifies Peking that he intends to hold Mrs. Borodin prisoner in Tsinanfu and that he has not shot the threeSoviet diplomatic couriers who were kidnapped with Mrs. Borodin but it is not yet altogether certain what has been done with them—Troops between Chang Chung-chang and Nationalists clash at town of Taiping, near Nanking on Yangtsze—Peking Cabinet sends members of faculty of Peking National University to Japan to attend the meeting of the 'Oriental Archaeological Study Association to be held on March 26.

March 12-13—Tsung Chung-kan, Chinese Minister to Sweden, returns to Peking and reports regarding the dfficult position of Chinese diplomats abroad owing to the failure of China to pay their salaries and expenses—Negotiation between Chinese and British regarding the Tientsin Concession of provisional government in Chekiang province to consist of military department; civil department; financial department; educational department; agriculture and labor and judicial department—Gen. Wen Yin-hsiang, who has been connected with the directorate of the Shanghai-Nanking—Hangchow Railway—Gen. Li Tsao-ling appointed dispatches further Russian mercenary troops to the South—Chinese warships of Tsingtao Navy consisting of Tsungho, Haitsung, Yunghsiang, Tsuyu, Hsiao-an, Huachah, Tsungchen and Tsungan, still remaining at Tsingtao—Serious banditry develops in Shantung owing to absence of troops in South—Owing to uncertainty of situation in Anhwei due to deflection of tupan Chen Tiao-yuan and civil governor Wang Pu, Chang Chung-chang has ordered Gen. Chu Yupuh to Nanking and has transferred his headquarters to Pengpu—Russian Embassy in Peking sends further note to Peking Government regarding detention of Mrs. Borodin and three Russian couriers of Soviet Consulate in Hankow—Peking report claims that three brigades of Fengtien troops have crossed Yellow River in Honan—Reported that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, governor of Shansi has gone over to South-Peking Government notifies Russian Embassy that Russians at Tsinan have not been shot, but are being detained—Chang Chung-chang goes to Hsuchowfu on armored train—Chang Chung-chang sends four airplanes to Nanking—Heavy fighting continues in Honan between Fengtien and Wu Pei-fu forces in vicinity of Yellow River Bridge—Wu Pei-fu refuses to leave Honan—Fighting between Nationalists and Chang Chung-chang's forces develops in vicinity of Ishing westward of Lake Taiho—Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, former president goes to Peking to attend brother's funeral—Yang Yu-ting urges Chang Tso-ling to remain in Peking since his departure now would be misconstrued by his enemies—Serious uprisings of Red Spears in Southern Honan, owing to serious economic situation—Wm. H. Kilpatrick, prominent American educator arrives in Shanghai to conduct series of lectures before the Kiangsu Educational Association.

March 13—Japanese Minister Yoshizawa in Peking states that while the Nationalist Government is inclined to oppose the holding of the Sino-Japanese treaty negotiations in Peking, that he has consulted the Southerners and does not anticipate serious difficulties; China reported to be opposing insertion of clause granting 'most favored nation treatment' in treaty—Gen. Li Lieh-chun chief of administrative dept.of Kiangsi Government goes to Hankow to attend Nationalist Conference—Japanese *Toho* Agency report states that serious differences develop at meeting of Central Executive of Nationalist Government in Hankow with Hsu Chien, leader of the Wu-Han or radical faction denouncing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek for autocracy'; believed that Gen. Tang Shen-chih, tupan of Hunan supporting Wu-Han faction

(*Continued on page VI*)

The Report on

EXTRATERRITORIALITY

Copies of the Report of the International Commission which investigated the Practice of Extraterritoriality in China may be obtained by addressing The China Weekly Review, enclosing the sum of $1,00 to cover cost and postage.

The Report contains four sections as follows:

Part I.—Present Practice of Extraterritoriality in China.

Part II.—Laws and Judicial System of China.

Part III.—Administration of Justice in China.

Part IV.—Recommendations.

In addition there is an appendix containing the Declaration of the President of China to reform the laws and administration of justice; a summary of clauses from the treaties containing the Extraterritorial provisions; a list of modern Chinese courts and prisons and a report of the Committee which toured North and Central China investigating conditions.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4, Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity			Sale Price Mar. 10th.	Sale Price Mar. 10th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Mar. 10th.
Czecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct.	1,	1952	108 7/8	108 3/4	7.25
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7 1/2	Nov.	1,	1944	100	100	7.50
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov.	1,	1942	100 3/8	100 3/4	6.95
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept.	1,	1957	99 1/4	99 1/2	6.05
German Governments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct.	1,	1949	108 1/8	107 3/4	6.35
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug.	15,	1943	102 1/8	102 3/8	5.80
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept.	15,	1950	103	103	6.75
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock.....	4	Perpetual			84 1/2	84 1/8	4.75
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan.	1,	1955	96 1/2	95 3/4	6.35
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan.	1,	1943	107	108	6.20
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan.	15,	1945	105 3/4	104 7/8	6.55
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb.	1.	1945	103	103	6.70
Cuban Northern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan....	6	July	1,	1966	102 1/2	103	5.80
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May	1,	1940	94 3/4	93 1/2	6.75
Republic of Haiti.....	6	Oct.	1,	1952	99 1/2	100	6.00
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan..	7 1/2	Oct.	1,	1945	107 3/4	107	6 85
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec.	1,	1951	95 1/8	95 1/8	7.45

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, March 16, 1927

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—A further decline in the price of Bar Silver in London has to be recorded during the past week: today's quotations are 25 1/4d. ready and 25 1/16d. two months forward, these prices are respectively 1 3/16d. and 3/4d. below those ruling this day last week. The official T/T rate on London has fallen from 2/5 3/4d. to 2/5d. The exchange market generally has ruled easy, speculators apparently still being inclined to buy and so far very little profit-taking has taken place: they hold an overbought position, but not a very large one, probably about two millions sterling (all currencies included).

General trade conditions are as unsatisfactory as ever and the political horizon no clearer. The market at the close shows more steadiness, but with easy silver advices this may be only temporary. The following rates for Gold fomittances near delivery, aer available:—T/T London 2/5 1/4d., New York 59 1/4, Yen 83 4 m/s export paper 2/6 3/8d., G. $61

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 77,180,000 an increase of Tls. 1,793,000

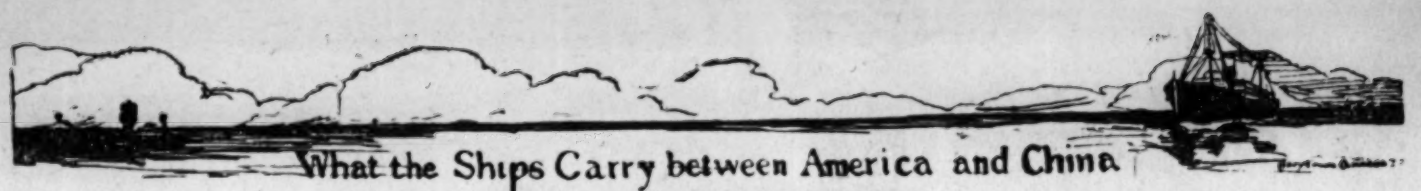
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 85,270,000 an increase of $ 1,080,000

Estimated value Tls. 138,574,000 as against Tls. 113,616,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Feb.	Thursday Mar. 10	Friday Mar. 11	Saturday Mar. 12	Monday Mar. 14	Tues. Mar. 15	Wed. Mar. 16
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/6.895	2/5 1/2	2/5 1/2	2/5 1/2	2/5 1/2 2/5 1/2	2/5	2/5
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/5 9/16	2/5 9/16	2/5 9/16	2/5 9/16	2/5 1/16	2/5 1/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/5 3/4	2/5 3/4	2/5 3/4	2/5 3/4 2/5 1/2	2/5 1/4	2/5 1/4
T/T India	171.553	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2 162 1/4	160 3/4	160 3/4
T/T France	1.591.842	1525	1525	1525	1525 1515	1500	1500
T/T N. Y.	62.539	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4 59 1/2	58 3/4	58 3/4
T/T Hamburg		251 1/2	251 1/2	251 1/2	251 1/2 249 1/2	247	247
T/T H'kong	79.737	80 3/4	81	81	81 81	81	81 1/2
T/T Japan	78.316	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2 82 1/2	84	84
T/T Batavia	155.263	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2 147 3/4	146	146
T/T Straits	90.118	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2 95	96	96
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/8.895	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2 2/7 1/2	2/7	2/7
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/7 5/8	2/7 5/8	2/7 5/8	2/7 5/8 2/7 5/8	2/7 1/8	2/7 1/8
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/9.168	2/7 13/16	2/7 13/16	2/7 13/16	2/7 13/16 2/7 9/16	2/7 5/16	2/7 5/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1.721.842	1655	1655	1655	1655 1645	1600	1630
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	66.039	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4 62 5/8	62 1/2	62 1/4
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	63 3/4	63 3/4	63 3/4	63 1/4 63 1/8	62 3/4	62 1/4

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Mar. 10	Mar. 11	Mar. 12	Mar. 14	Mar. 15	Mar. 16
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	25 9/16	25 7/16	25 11/16	25 7/16	25 5/16	25 1/4
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.55 1/4	G. $. 55	G. $. 55	G. $. 54 3/4	G. $. 54 1/4	G. $.54 1/4
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 398.40	400.20	398.0	404.00	404.40	403.10
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	Tls. 111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	Tls. 72.3	72.325	72.4	72.4625	72.45	72.5125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Closing Price in Lond on for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	T/T 124.15
Bank of France rate of discount	5 1/2%	New York on London	T/T 485 7/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 1/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 31/32
,, 4 ,,	4 1/8%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/11 3/8
,, 6 ,,	4 1/8%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 5/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.41 equal Gold $1

NORFOLK MARU, January 29.

To San Francisco.

Cotton Rags Old.....	Pls.	2,033

To Philadelphia.

Cotton Rags Old, ...	Pls.	836

LONDON MARU, Jan. 29.

To Vancouver.

Feathers	Ps.	14

To Hoboken.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 70	Pls.	70.11

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 15	Pls.	14.99
Tea, Black, Congou, Hankow	,,	17
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	894

To New York.

Silk, Raw Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 50	Pls.	49.53
White, other Ports Bls. 35	,,	28.00
Silk, Raw Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. 30	,,	30.77
Silk, Waste: Other Ports..Bls. 40	,,	50.00
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	4,000

PRESIDENT PIERCE, February 1

To Honolulu

Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	1,262

To San Francisco.

Tea, Green: Other Kinds, Shanghai	Pls.	1
Tea, Black, Congou, Hankow	,,	262
Silk Piece Goods	,,	4.35
Brassware	,,	73
Egg Albumen, Dried..	,,	23
Goat Casings	,,	19
Hog Casings.....	,,	48
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	10
Oil, Wood	,,	14,250
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	2,293
Walnuts, Shelled.....	,,	289
Woodware	,,	6
Carpets .....Hk.Tls.		4,442

To Los Angeles.

Feathers, Down, Goose	Pls.	16
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,616

To Houston.

Hair, Human.....	Pls.	10

To Omaha.

Hog Casings.....	Pls.	13

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 8	,,	8.01

To Shamokin.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 90	,,	89.63

To Charleston.

Hair, Human	Pls.	40

To Wilmington.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	654

To Philadelphia.

Bristles	,,	33
Hair, Horse.....	,,	102

To Baltimore.

Brassware	,,	12

To Boston.

Cotton, Raw Bls .. 100	,,	333
Goat Casings	,,	10
Sheep Casings	,,	60
Carpets ..... Hk. Tls.		279

To Hoboken.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: Wild, other Ports Bls. 5	Pls.	5.00
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: Yellow other Ports Bls. 5	Pls.	5.05

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 45	Pls.	44.00
Silk, Waste: Shanghai....Bls. 33	,,	107.33
Silk Pongees, Honan..	,,	17.29
Brassware	,,	7
Bristles, Assorted	,,	71
Cotton Raw..Bls. 209	,,	814
Egg Albumen, Dried...	,,	57
Feathers	,,	49
Hides, Cow, Untanned	,,	65
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	67
Lacquerware	,,	10
Skins, Dog, Untanned	,,	620
Walnuts, Shelled	,,	474
Wool, Sheep	,,	384
Hats, Hemp	Pcs.	887
Skins, Calf, Untanned.	,,	154
,, Dog	,,	1,813
,, Dog Mats and Rugs	,,	3,687
Skins Hare and Rabbit.	,,	44,456
,, Lamb, ...	,,	8,500
,, Mole	,,	1,000
,, Wolf	,,	300
Carpets .....Hk. Tls.		24,241

ALABAMA MARU, Feb. 1

from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Amer. Bls. 425	Pls.	1,519
Fish, Salt	,,	4,736

From Canada.

Fish, Herring, Salt....	Pls.	6,110
Flour, Wheat	,,	14,700

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, February, 7

from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw Bls. 2,000	Pls.	3,779
Copper, Ingots	,,	840
Cheese	,,	16
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	919
Hams	,,	6
Lard	,,	30
Milk, Condensed	,,	612
Ink, Printing.....	,,	238
Cigarettes	Mille	33,000
Hats, Felt	Pcs.	143
Motor-cars	,,	11

From Canada.

Zinc Slabs	Pls.	420

WEST HIMROD, February 7.

from U. S. A.

Timber: Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup.ft.	601,709

RABY CASTLE, February 7.

from U. S. A.

Typewriters	Pcs.	10
Cotton, Raw Bls. .. 95	*Pls.*	334
Leadfoil & Tinfoil, Mixture,,		514
Tinned Plates, Scrap ..	,,	287
Cheese	,,	3
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	9,799

NAGASAKI MARU, Feb. 7

To Nagasaki.

Beans.....	Pls.	127
Cotton, Raw..Bls. 50	,,	30
Seed, Sesamum	,,	46
Eggs, Fresh	*Mille*	52

PRESIDENT JACKSON, February 7.

To Vancouver.

Walnuts, Kernels.....	Pls.	103
Carpets	Hk.Tls	1,972

To Seattle.

Walnuts, Kernels.....	Pls.	143
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	535

To Boston.

Walnuts, Kernels.....	Pls.	83

To New York.

Intestines Sheep's, Salted	,,	10
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	206
Skins, Dog, Untanned	Pcs.	340
,, Moufflon	,,	730
,, Rabbit	,,	47,887
Carpets .....Hk. Tls.		7,068

ETHAN ALLEN, February 8

from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw Bls. 2,225	Pls.	7,985
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	17
Carbon, Black.....	,,	316
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,926
Turpentine, Vegetable Galls		250

HAVRE MARU, February 9

To San Francisco.

Antimony Regulus....	Pls.	340
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	1,679
Slippers	Pairs	200

To New Orleans.

Fans, Palm-leaf, Fine..	Mille	210

To Boston.

Chinaware	Pls.	14
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	513

To New York.

Antimony, Regulus ...	,,	3,360
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	422
Intestines, Pigs Salted.	,,	56
Oil, Wood.....	,,	2,024

ANTILCHUS' February 10

from U. S. A.

Leadfoil and Tinfoil...	Pls.	263
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,759

EDGEHILL, February 10

From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw Bls. 10,040	Pls.	27,136
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	563

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—While there has been no great activity perceptible during the past week, the little demand that arose on the part of the local mills evolved a steadiness in prices which culminated at the close in a firmer tendency, but which last may be said to have been occasioned by sympathy with the easier inclination in the rate of Exchange and the steadiness in Mid-Americans. These factors, to a certain extent, appear to influence the speculative element in the ocal cotton exchange thereby causing the bullish sentiment for the time being to outweigh the bearish interests.

Reactions may occur and whenever such are realised it behooves consumers to be on the alert, but that prices ultimately will rule higher, be the demand for the fibre whatever it may be appear at this moment, to be inevitable.

Yarn:—The market during the past week has been keeping steady to firm, with a feeling of assurance that no weakness is likely to develop in this direction for some time to come. Business for export has been booked some 12,000 to 13,000 bales in all counts and prices advanced about a tael as compared with those of last week.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	7.71
American-Middling last reported.....	7.93

Tone of the market, *Steady.*

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	14.25 Spot
	14.05 Mar'.
	14.21 May.
	14.37 July.
	14.52 Oct.
	14.52 Dec.

Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, March	273
Fine Oomra, March.....	287
Fully Good Broach, A./M.	295

Tone of the market—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot exwharf	31.00
Shanghai, Spot.....	31.25
M. Ginned Spot.....	31.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	32.25
Ningpo, Spot, Exwharf.	30.60

Tone of the market—*Firm.*

(*Continued from page 87*)

against Nanchang faction; Kuomintang Party holds conference in Hankow and adopts resolutions as follows: (1) enforcement of democracy; (2) recovery of party influence; (3)continuance of revolutionary movement; (4) oppose autocracy; (5) weed out old officials; (6) unify diplomatic policies; (7) down with Chihli-Fengtien forces—Nationalist Central Executive adopts 11 articles urging consolidation of policies of Sun Yat-sen, including continuance of cooperative policy with Russia and urges early joint conference of Kuomintang and Nationalist Government and reform of Central Executive and military committee; Wu-Han faction successfully opposes Nanchang faction.

March 13—Gen. Chang Chung-chang holds military conference at Hsuchowfu in Northern Kiangsu—Chinese Nationalists observe anniversary of death of Sun Yat-sen in Tokyo—Yang Yu-ting, chief-of-staff of Fengtien, asks Liang Shih-yi to form a new Cabinet, but Liang is still 'hesitating'—Further reports that Fengtien troops under Gen. Yu Tsung, have crossed the Yellow River at Yangwu —Gen. Chu Yu-puh, tupan of Chihli has been made commander of the Fengtien forces in Kiangsu; Marshal Sun Chuan-fang reported to be in Yangchow—Chang Chung-chang appoints Gen. Wang Wei-tsung as commander of the 21st Chihli-Shantung forces in Hsuchowfu to defend the Tientsin-Pukow and Lung-Hai Railways—Cannading heard in Wusih due to fighting on borders of Lake Taiho—Nationalist Government sends Liu Weng-tao as Commissioner to Soviet Russia—Marshal Chang Tso-ling goes to the Western Hills near Peking in order to 'avoid' his own birthday—Report from Tsinanfu states that the loss sustained by the Shantung Railway owing to the recent collision amounts to $160,000 in railway property destroyed with 31 killed and 90 wounded

March 14—15 —*Toho* report from Peking states that Fengtien entertains hope of compromise with Chiang Kai-shek. Tan Ping-shan and Yang Pao-an, Cantonese communists depart from Canton for Nanchang—Large mass-meeting and parades held in Canton in celebration of Sun Yat sen anniversary—Reported that Liu Wen-tao and Hsu Chien will take trip abroad on behalf of Nationalist Government—Gen Yu Tsung arrives in Chuhsientsung but does not go to Kaifeng; *Kuo Wen* report states that four brigades of 10th Fengtien army have crossed Yellow River and are stationed at Lochiachwang, Hsifangkow, Chusientsung—Marshal Wang Shi-chen plans to resign from Customs Surtax Committee in Peking; again rumored that Koo Cabinet will shortly fall; Chang Tso-ling, Liang Shih-yi awaiting military developments before acting on matter of new Cabinet—Gen. Tang Sheng-tse made responsible for defense of Hankow by Nationalist Government; Lieh Lieh-chun returns to Nanchang following meeting of Central Executive Committee at Hankow—Anti-British Committee in Hankow sends query to Chiang Kai-shek regarding Chiang's alleged statement that the Hankow conference between the Central Executive and Kuomintang Committees was illegal—New Military Committee, Hankow composed of Tang Sun-tse, Chiang Kai-shek, Tan Yen-kai, Feng Yu-hisang, Chen Chien Li Tsung-yen, Ho Yin-ching, Li Chi-tsung, Chu Pei-tuh, Chang Fa-kuei, Sun Fo, Wang Ching-wei, Koo Meng-yu, T. V. Soong, Hsu Chien and Teng Yen-tah; Political Committee: T. V. Soong, Eugene Chen, Teng Yen-tah, Ling Tsoo-han, Wang Fah-chin and Mrs. Sun Yat-sen; reported that Chen Ming-chu will go abroad —Wellington Koo, interviewed by newspapermen in Capital urges reaty revision and states considerable progress being made in revision of Japanese and Belgian treaties, also Sino-French and Sino-British negotiations; Koo also states that negotiations shortly starting for revision of Sino-Spanish treaty—*Toho* Agency publishes alleged draft of some of articles adopted at Hankow meeting to effect that provided for annual mass meeting of Kuomintang branches throughout country in future; during adjournment the Central Executive will function and exercise supreme power; both political and military committees to be under Central Executive; military Committee may nominate supreme commander of Nationalist forces but commander and staff subject to ratification of Central Executive; military committee may establish Revolutionary Court for trial of anti-revolutionary elements and military offenders; reported that Liu Wen-tao and Chen Ming-shu have left Hankow suddenly for Kuling—Three regiments of Nationalist troops under Chen Tiao-yuan cross Yangtsze at Wuhu—Heavy fall of snow and severe winter weather in Peking—Cantonese launch attack on Chang chung-chang at Shungkiang, Soochow, Ishing and Nanking—Tsingtao Navy refuses to come to Shanghai unless three months arrears of pay are made up and new clothing provided for men—Practically certain Shanghai section of Navy has joined South, since Admiral Yang Yu-chuang has joined Hankow Committee—Chinese papers at Shanghai do not consider alleged split in Kuomintang to be serious.

Men and Events

(*Continued from page 86*)

Shanghai office, all former Sun appointees are being transferred Hsu Yuan, commissioner of foreign affairs at Shanghai has been serving as acting mayor since the resignation of Dr. Ting.

In last week's issue of *The Review* in the course of an article dealing with the silk industry by Paul H Whang under the title of "A New Standard for China Raw Silk" the statement was made that "The Shanghai International Testing House has recently informed the silk men that the American manufacturers will definitely introducce classification into the China raw silk trade." Since this article appeared, *The Review* has received a letter from Mr. Whang stating that he was mistaken in this statement, in otheo words the Testing Hause has not make such a statement. However, Mr. Whang states that classification is bound to come sooner or later.

That the Nationalists do not consider the Northern soldiers to be entirely hopeless is indicated in a recent dispatch from Canton which states that some 2,000 Northern troops which were captured following the defeat of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, have been taken to Canton and are to be given intensive training in the Whampoa Military Academy for a period of six months, following which they are to be sent back to the front on the Cantonese side.

Prof. Y. Sakamoto of the Japanese Tung Wen College, addressed the Shanghai Theosophical Society on March 17 on the subject, "The Religious Life of Japan.

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